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TELEGRAMS.

Speculations Regarding the Composition of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

A Basis of Settlement of the Alabama Claims Finally Agreed Upon.

The Troubles in Louisiana--Gen. Rousseau's Report.

Prosecution of the War Against the Kuklux Klan in Arkansas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet—The Alabama Claims Matter.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Speculation is rife in regard to the composition of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet. It is considered as very nearly certain that the Earl of Kimberly will be the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The propriety of having the *Alabama* Commission hold sessions successively in London and Washington is now under consideration.

The Times on the Election—Cause of Mr. Gladstone's Recent Defeat.

London, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The *Times*, in its editorial to-day on the subject of the elections, says that the Liberal majority in the new House of Commons will be 117. The defeat of Mr. Gladstone for Southwest Lancashire is mainly due to the local dislike of the Irish people in that district.

FRANCE.

The Chinese Embassy Expected in December.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Mr. Burlingame and the other members of the Chinese Embassy are expected here in the latter part of December.

HUNGARY.

The Croatian Deputies in the Diet.

Pesth, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Croatian Deputies were admitted to seats in the Hungarian Diet yesterday.

WASHINGTON.

A Basis of Settlement of the Alabama Claims at Length Agreed Upon—Gen. Rousseau's Reports on Louisiana Affairs—The Paraguayan Affair.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The draft of the basis of a treaty for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, agreed upon between Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson, has been received at the State Department. The first article provides for the settlement of all claims which have arisen between the two Governments since the Convention of 1853; and the second provides expressly for the settlement of what are known as the *Alabama* claims, and proposes the formation of a joint commission, each Government to appoint two members, who shall sit in Washington and determine the character, legality and amount of the claims. Any question which is not decided unanimously by the Commission is to be submitted to an arbiter to be agreed upon by the two Governments. This is a brief outline of the proposition as submitted. It is understood that it is not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Seward.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

Col. Keeler, of Gen. Rousseau's staff, who arrived here yesterday, presented the latter's report of operations in his military command for the year ending on the 30th of September, and a special report of the election riots in October. Enough is known of its contents to warrant the statement that Gen. Rousseau coincided with the advice of leading Republicans to their followers, not to go to the polls on election day, for the reason that he feared bloodshed would follow any attempt on their part to exercise the right of suffrage. He states that he used his forces to the best advantage during the entire campaign, but adds that their strength was inadequate to the duty of preserving peace and protecting the people in the exercise of their privilege as voters.

THE CASE OF COLLECTOR CAKE.

In the case of Collector Cake, of Philadelphia, charged with violation of law by the Secretary of the Treasury, the President has decided not to take the chances of a suspension at present under the Tenure of Office act, but to wait until Congress convenes, and then remove him absolutely.

THE RODMAN GUN EXPERIMENTS.

Gen. Horace Porter, of Gen. Grant's staff, has been detailed to proceed to Fortress Monroe and witness the experimental firing with the great Rodman gun just mounted at that post. He left yesterday.

THE GREAT FRAUDS.

The Grand Jury of the United States District Court at Richmond have been making diligent search for the great frauds which that charlatan, Gilmer, claimed to have discovered, but without success. They have made return that not only have they been unable to discover the frauds in question, but have been unable to get Gilmer before them to tell them where they exist. Gilmer is dodging the Grand Jury through the streets of Washington.

MUSICAL.

After a long deprivation of first-class musical entertainment, Washington is at length to be blessed with a visit from Kellogg and troupe. They will give two concerts here on the 1st and 2d of December next.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S ORDER.

The order recently issued by Secretary McCulloch, withdrawing the internal revenue deposits from National Banks in localities where they can be deposited in Sub-Treasuries or in regular Government depositaries, is intended to secure Government funds of that character against danger from a financial crisis, as well as to compel compliance with the law regarding Government funds, passed at the last session of Congress. The amount of deposits has been reduced until now only $20,000,000 are in the hands of National Banks, whereas the average during the past year has been $50,000,000. It was the Secretary's intention, originally, to except the banks in New-York City from this order, but he finally decided to include them. Undoubtedly a strong influence will be brought to bear for a revocation of the order, but it will be useless.

THE SOLDIERS' REUNION.

The Dyer Court of Inquiry will take a recess next month for the purpose of giving its members an opportunity to participate in the reunion of the soldiers of our Western armies, which occurs in Chicago on the 15th prox. Nearly all of the prominent military officers in the city who served in the West during the War, including Gen. Schofield and his staff, a portion of Gen. Grant's staff, and perhaps Gen. Grant himself, will be in attendance. Gen. Sherman has also made arrangements to be present with his staff.

PERSONAL.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, arrived to-day.

It is understood that E. B. French, Second Auditor, will soon tender his resignation.

Admiral Farragut and lady, who arrived last night, are the guests of Secretary Welles. The Admiral paid a visit to the Navy Department and subsequently called on the President, and Gen. Grant, at his headquarters, where he remained for some time. Brevet Maj.-Gen. Foster, of the Engineer Corps, was also among the callers on Gen. Grant to-day.

THANKSGIVING.

Thanksgiving will be generally observed here to-morrow. All public business will be suspended and services will be held in most of the churches. Gen. Grant has been specially invited to attend several of the churches. It is questionable if he can accept all.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

THE PARAGUAYAN AFFAIR.

Several unofficial letters have been received in this city relative to the Paraguayan difficulty. It has been stated that the English and French Governments had each sent a man-of-war to Paraguay. These vessels appear to have returned, as will be seen by the following extracts of a private letter from Rear-Admiral Davis. The information received from their officers differs somewhat from previously published accounts. Rear-Admiral Davis' letter is dated Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 26:

"Rear-Admiral Fesquet, commanding the French naval division on this station, with whom I am on terms of intimate intercourse, came yesterday to furnish me with some information, recently received from the Captain of the gunboat *Decidie*, in regard to his recent visit to Lopez. His report agrees entirely with the views expressed by Lieut.-Commander Kirkland in his unofficial letter, and contradicts the extravagant stories which have been busily circulated, charging Lopez with various crimes against humanity, and particularly with the assassination of certain foreign Consuls, as for example the French Consul and the Portuguese Vice-Consul. The French Consul left Paraguay in the *Decidie*. He has been under no apprehension for his life or safety. The expression of Admiral Fesquet yesterday was: '*Il na jamais été inquiété.*' Rear-Admiral George Ramsay, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces on this station, with whom my relations have always been very cordial, has just come on board to give me similar information from Lieut. Bush, commanding Her Britannic Majesty's gunboat *Linnet*, now lying at Montevideo, but recently returned from Paraguay. His intercourse with Lopez was entirely satisfactory in all respects; in short, in several of the most important particulars touching the character, conduct and situation of President Lopez, the reports of a month ago, undergoing modifications from time to time, are now wholly contradicted. My conclusion is, I cannot expect to obtain perfectly reliable grounds of action until I approach more clearly to the scene of war. There had been at one time an effort made to condemn Lopez by exclamatory denunciations, which are now gradually dying away."

Admiral Davis, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, has not, as has been stated, made application to the Secretary of the Navy for an additional force with which to proceed to Paraguay. He has sufficient number to answer his purpose.

GEN. ROUSSEAU'S REPORTS.

Col. R. B. Keeler, of Gen. Rousseau's staff, arrived in this city last evening with the General's report of operations in his command; also his report upon the recent disturbances in Louisiana. These he delivered to Gen. Grant. The Colonel also had interviews with the President, the Secretary of War and some of the most prominent members of Congress who have arrived here, giving details derived from personal observation in New-Orleans, all of which could not well be included in the General's report. Col. Keeler represents that the hostility of the white people of Louisiana generally to the present State Government is most bitter and intense; that with the force under Gen. Rousseau's command during the recent troubles, it was utterly impossible to preserve the peace at all points. Every disposition of his troops was made and every possible measure was taken to protect the people in their rights without regard to party. The Republicans did not generally vote, because they were advised not to attempt to do so by their leaders, who believed that they could not vote with safety to their persons. In this opinion Gen. Rousseau concurred, but with the means at his command he was powerless to establish a different order of things. Gen. Rousseau was in constant consultation with Gov. Warmouth and the other State authorities during the disturbances, and his course met their warm approval, as it does of all classes in New-Orleans. Col. Keeler states that up to the date of Gen. Steedman's assuming charge of the Police, that force was utterly worthless. It was composed of 243 negroes and 130 whites. No riots have occurred, and no city has been more orderly and quiet than New-Orleans since that change. Gen. Rousseau courts the most searching investigation of his management of Louisiana affairs during the recent troubles. The Colonel says there is no good foundation for the reports of organizations in New-Orleans to help the Cuban insurgents.

APPOINTMENT OF CONSUL.

The President has appointed Col. Powell, of Tennessee, Consul at Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, to fill a vacancy.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day:

Storekeepers—David Duncan for the First District of Missouri.

Gaugers—Francis B. Morse and Chas. N. Haven, Twentieth District of New-York; Rufus Keeley, Twenty-first District of New-York; Joel Core and Chas. N. Orr, Seventeenth District of Ohio.

Assistant Assessors—E. B. Rollins, E. Dailey, Joseph W. Hays, L. Powers, Jas. Welles and Henry L. Jewett, Third District of New-York.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

The following have been detached from the *Franklin*, and placed on waiting orders: Surgeons F. M. Tunnell and J. C. Spear, Chaplain J. S. Wallace and Passed Assistant Surgeon D. R. Bannan. Lieutenant-Commander F. V. McNair has been detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the *Franklin*. Surgeon R. C. Dean has been detached from duty connected with the Naval Retiring Board, and ordered to the *Michigan*. Surgeon Chas. Martin has been detached from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to take passage on the *Franklin*, to join the *Ticonderoga*. Passed Assistant Surgeon Babcock has been detached from the *Michigan*, Assistant Surgeon George Alden, from the Chelsea Hospital, and ordered to the *Franklin*.

CUBA.

Further Reports Regarding the Insurrection—Defeats of the Insurgent.

Havana, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Count Valmaseda recently made a visit to Manzanillo. On his departure the insurrectionists attacked that town, but were repulsed with heavy loss by the troops, assisted by the guns of the man-of-war laying in the harbor. Several prominent insurrectionists have presented themselves to Captain-General Lersundi and obtained pardon. All the accounts from the insurrectionary districts continue favorable to the Government. The crews of several men-of-war, making a total of 160 men, have been united with the troops. This combined force left the town of Santa Cruz and surprised a party of 400 of the revolutionists, who fired several rounds upon the troops and fled precipitately. The sailors then surrounded the buildings which had been occupied by the insurrectionists, and captured eighty horses, a quantity of ammunition, and correspondence of a public and private character, including some taken from Government messengers several weeks ago.

The steamer *Infanta Isabel* arrived here last Sunday.

Burning of the Atlantic Gardens in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The large building in Callowhill-street, below Fifth, known as the Atlantic Gardens, and used for the lowest class of theatrical performances, was burned this evening. It caught fire in the scenery just previous to the commencement of the performance. The audience escaped unhurt. The place formerly had a notoriously bad reputation under the name of Riter's Melodeon. The loss has not yet been ascertained. The surrounding buildings were damaged by fire and water.

Proceedings of the Alabama Legislature—Judge Busteed.

Montgomery, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Legislature is discussing a bill to stay the collection of debts. Two Judges have already decided the Stay law, now in force, to be unconstitutional. A bill fixing the time of the election for members of the Forty-first Congress is also under consideration. Some favor the election in February, and others not until next September. The bill for suppressing the alleged Kuklux disorders is made the special order for Saturday. Both Houses have adjourned over until Friday, to observe to-morrow as a day of Thanksgiving.

The United States Court was to convene here last Monday, but Judge Busteed has not yet arrived from New-York. A large number of lawyers and other persons interested in the Court from different parts of the State have been here since Monday, awaiting his arrival and the opening of the Court. It is now thought that he will not hold this term of Court, as the charges against him will likely require his presence at Washington during the session of Congress.

THE KUKLUX KLAN.

Action of the Governor of Arkansas—Martial Law in Several States—Troops Ordered Out.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

A special dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to the *Democrat*, says the Legislature have at last got a quorum, and the Governor's message has been read. It gives an account of the Kuklux assassinations, murders and other outrages committed during the last three months. Martial law has been proclaimed in several counties of the State, and troops have been sent there to protect the loyal men and punish the Kuklux. The Governor intends to use the military until peace, security and obedience to the laws prevail throughout the State. He recommends a funding of the State debt. The Legislature has passed a law approving of the Governor's declaration of martial law in eleven counties referred to in his message.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Important Decision—The Test Oath for Grand Jurymen Dispensed With—Charge Regarding the Revenue Frauds.

Richmond, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Chief Justice Chase this morning decided that the "iron-clad oath" should not be administered to grand jurymen, as it rather hindered than furthered the ends of justice. He explained that it was the additional oath prescribed by Congress which is to be taken, unless the Court in its discretion direct otherwise. He added: "Scruples at taking it, expressed by some of the grand jurors known to be among those best qualified for the responsible duties of their position, have induced us to inquire whether the public interests now demand that the taking of it be required. And we are satisfied that, while the matters affirmed in it are proper causes of challenge in particular cases, the ends of justice will be hindered and defeated, rather than promoted and seconded by directing it to be administered, unless some special occasion shall demand it. No such special occasion now exists, and inasmuch as the required number of grand jurors have not yet been sworn, we will order that those who have been sworn be discharged, and the Marshal will summon another Grand Jury in the usual manner."

In his charge to the Grand Jury he spoke as follows of revenue frauds:

"We admonish you, gentlemen, to exercise your utmost vigilance on the subject. Frauds on the revenue are an evil which the land cries out upon, and frauds upon the revenue are frauds upon the whole body of tax-payers, and no one who eats, drinks, wears or is sheltered under any roof, however humble, now escapes taxation; whatever the dishonest avoid paying, their worthier fellow-citizens must make up. Investigate thoroughly, therefore, and spare nobody, least of all, those in the highest and most responsible positions. Those who are worthy will welcome inquiry, which must turn to their praise."

The sum of $2,560,000 tax was paid on tobacco manufactured and shipped from Richmond for the nine months ending on the 1st instant.

THE COLE-HISCOCK TRIAL.

Twelfth Day—Examination of Witnesses for the Defence Continued.

Albany, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Court met at 10 o'clock. The testimony of Dr. Frank Hamilton, of Bellevue Hospital, taken on the former trial, was read. Two new witnesses, George C. Wilkins, of Syracuse, and Dr. Walter Kempster, of the Utica Lunatic Asylum, testified to the changed conduct and character of the prisoner during and since the war. The Judge refused to hear any further testimony upon the abstract question of the causes and characteristics of insanity. The defence proposed to prove by the latter witness cases of melancholy with homicidal tendency. The evidence was ruled out, but the defence took exceptions.

Mr. Brady offered to prove, in opposition to the position set up by the prosecution, that melancholia had at times a tendency to commit homicide, but the Court excluded it also.

Notwithstanding the ruling of the Court, a question was asked the witness by the prosecution, which opened the subject of insanity, and on his redirect examination, the witness testified to several cases of melancholia with homicidal intent, and also to cases of melancholia occurring suddenly, and as suddenly recovering. The witness described cases occurring under his own observation at Utica. Three cases of women brought to the asylum under the influence of melancholia were referred to. One dashed her infant's brains out, another drowned her infant, and a third dashed her infant with violence upon the ground. Another cut her own arm off. A man suffering under the same form of insanity voluntarily requested that he might be confined in the Asylum on the ground that he had an irresistible desire to kill his own grandchildren. He was so confined until his recovery from the disease. The witness expressed the opinion that a change of character was the leading feature by which to determine the question of insanity, and intimated a belief that this change in the prisoner was the effect of melancholia.

The testimony of Durfe C. Chase was read. It referred to the dispatches between the family of Gen. Cole and Mr. Barto at Trumansburg.

Lewis J. Hawly, of Salena, testified to transactions with Gen. Cole in connection with the building of a wind-mill in 1866. He was abstracted, inattentive and dejected; and Sherman Gregg, of Rochester, testified to a remarkable change in the character of the accused after his injuries.

The testimony of Geo. Raynor to similar purport was read as given on the previous trial. Also the testimony of Martin Madison, relating to the strange conduct of Gen. Cole at Sweeney's Hotel; and of Rowland M. Hall, relating to similar conduct in New-York.

Ransom E. Green testified to the strange conduct of the prisoner at the Jervis House, in Syracuse, a day or two previous to the homicide. The evidence of Peter Burns, of Syracuse, was read; it refers to the prisoner's character. The testimony of Mrs. Elizabeth Wyman, of Syracuse, as to the wild appearance of Gen. Cole, at the Jervis House, on the Monday preceding the homicide, was also read.

The Court, after some conversation with the counsel, decided to allow each side six hours each in summing up, to be apportioned among the counsel as they prefer. The testimony will occupy several days yet. The Court then adjourned until Friday, at 10:30 A. M.

Mississippi Republican State Convention.

Jackson, Miss., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Republican State Convention met here to-day. J. L. Morphes was elected permanent President. A committee was appointed to prepare an address for a convention, to Congress. A resolution was adopted requesting Congress to secure the right of suffrage to every loyal citizen of every State in the Union, not disfranchised for crime.

Large Fire in St Louis.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The Brewery of Fritz & Wainwright is now burning furiously, with every prospect of total destruction. The building is valued at $30,000; the stock and machinery at $30,000; insured for about $20,000. There are 3,000 barrels of beer in the vaults underneath the brewery, which, it is thought, will be saved. The origin of the fire is not known.

Proceedings of the Fenian Congress in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by the Fenian Congress, in joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives, to-day:

Resolved, as the sense of the Congress, that we hereby tender a general and cordial invitation to all the Independent Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood and Savage Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood to send delegates to this Convention. We furthermore invite all national Irishmen to participate in our deliberations.

Resolved, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House be, and are hereby instructed to attach their signatures to the foregoing resolutions, and promulgate the same through the Associated Press.

Accordingly James Gibbons, "President of the Senate," James W. Fitzgerald, "Speaker of the House of Representatives," append their signatures to the above.

FLORIDA.

The Advisory Opinions Delivered on Gov. Reed's Questions—The Governor Sustained.

Tallahassee, Fla., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

In the Supreme Court this morning, Lieut.-Gov. Gleason was granted further time, until 4 P. M., to show cause why a writ should not be issued, immediately after which the Court adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow, out of respect to Gen. Waddy Thompson, and to allow the members of the Bench and Bar to attend his funeral. Advisory opinions were delivered this morning on the questions submitted by Gov. Reed some days since. The opinions are unanimous, lengthy and well fortified by precedents and authorities, and sustain Gov. Reed's position. They decide that no Legislature assembled under Gov. Reed's proclamation for a special session, and if there had been a legal assembly, that the form of impeachment was irregular, and not in accordance with law or precedent, and declare that the mere passage of resolutions of impeachment do not impeach. A colored Senator, who was present, states that when the articles of impeachment were presented to the Senate not a quorum of the members in attendance at the session were in the Senate Chamber. Little doubt exists that a writ of *quo warranto* will be issued, but arguments for and against, under the rule *nisi*, will begin to-morrow, and may continue several days.

The Japanese Consul to the Hawaiian Government at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Tuesday, Nov. 24.

The Japanese Consul to the Hawaiian Government has arrived here by the steamer *China*, to look after the interests of the subjects of Japan residing on the Sandwich Islands. He is believed to be the first native sent to a foreign country by Japan to assume consular functions.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Dover, N. H., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Mr. Brewster, Republican, was reëlected Mayor of this city yesterday by 110 Majority. The City Council is unanimously Republican. Frank Jones, Democrat, and the citizens' candidate was reelected Mayor of Portsmouth. The City Council is largely Republican.

Portsmouth, N. H., Nov. 25.—Three tenements, on Bridge-street, and a bowling-alley and building on Hanover-street, were destroyed by fire this morning. Several families were rendered homeless. The loss is $7,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 25.—The casualties by the caving of the sewer in Broadway last night, so far as developed, are two persons killed and nine injured. The work of digging for bodies is still being prosecuted, and others may be found.

Philadelphia, Nov. 25.—A boy named Coopley, aged 12 years, employed in a drug store, committed suicide last night by swallowing a drug supposed to be strychnine.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 25.—Charles Bliss' pottery, in this city, was burned this morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is estimated at $5,000.

Galveston, Texas, Nov. 25.—The brig *Balloi-box*, from New-York, for Galveston, with an assorted cargo, went ashore on Bird Island, off Bolivar Point, during a heavy gale yesterday afternoon. She is a total wreck. No lives were lost.

CONVERTIBLE ISSUE NOTES.

Gen. Spinner's Recent Circular—Explanation of its Meaning.

Treasury of the United States,
Washington, Nov. 23, 1868.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

Sir: The tenor of the leading editorial in your issue of the 18th inst., commenting upon a circular issued by me under date of Nov. 13, 1868, with a view to the withdrawal from circulation of "the convertible issue of legal-tender notes," is, in the main, just and fair; but it contains some misstatements of fact which it seems to me desirable to correct. You say:

"Treasurer Spinner has addressed a circular letter to all the National Banks directing them to select from the United States notes in their vaults, and to send to him, in exchange for other notes, all the 'greenbacks' issued under the acts of Feb. 25, 1862, and July 11, 1862, known as the convertible issue of legal tenders, or those bearing upon their backs the legend of which the following is an extract: 'And is exchangeable for United States six per cent. twenty-year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years.' He adds that it is desirable to withdraw these notes as speedily as possible, as he is daily in receipt of letters from individuals who are still persistent in their requests to obtain bonds for them, although the time allowed for such conversion has long since expired, as the following clause from section 3 of the act approved March 3, 1863, will show: 'And the holders of United States notes, issued under and by virtue of said acts, shall present the same for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the 1st day of July, 1863, and thereafter the right to exchange shall cease and determine.' * * * We undertake to show that the holders of these notes, whether banks or private individuals, have a right to demand and insist that they shall receive five-twenty bonds for them, and that they shall not be required to surrender them until the Government complies with the promise it gave when it issued them. * * * Treasurer Spinner has no right to *demand* the surrender of any of these notes, except upon the delivery of five-twenty bonds to the holders thereof."

The circular was not, as you state, addressed to "*all* the National Banks," but only to such of those institutions as have been designated as depositories of the public moneys, which were directed to select from United States legal-tender notes which they might have on hand on the receipt of the circular, and from those which they might receive at any time thereafter, among others, all United States notes known as the "convertible issue," and to return them to me for exchange for other notes, which do not bear upon their backs the legend expressing the promise of the United States to issue five-twenty bonds therefor. As these institutions have been constituted custodians of the public funds and are, in that capacity, under the control of the Department, it did not seem to me improper or unjust that they should be requested to assist the Treasury in an effort to withdraw from circulation notes bearing a promise the fulfillment of which is inhibited by act of Congress. As to the wisdom, expediency or good faith of that inhibition, I have nothing to say. Certain it is that the mandates of Congress are imperatively binding upon me, as an executive officer of the United States, and that when, subsequently to the passage of the act of March 3, 1863, holders of the notes in question presented them to me for conversion into five-twenty bonds, my only duty was to return the notes to the owners, and to point to the positive enactment of the Legislature that, after a certain day, the right to exchange the notes for bonds should "cease and determine," as my authority for declining to make the exchange. To save the Department the embarrassment and inconvenience of these frequent explanations, it was recently determined that each of the convertible notes as should come into the custody of its depositaries should be returned to me, and replaced by other notes, not bearing the promise of conversion. It was intended, and undoubtedly understood by the banks to whom the circular was addressed, that they should remit to me such only of those notes in their vaults as were included in the Government balance. It was certainly not my purpose to require the surrender of notes which were the property of the banks, and that those institutions have not considered my action arbitrary or unfair, is evidenced by the promptitude with which they have complied with the requirements of the circular, and by the fact that no expression of complaint or dissatisfaction has, to my knowledge, emanated from them. No hardship can result to any one from this action, for the notes required to be returned are the property of the United States, and those who held them have, by the payment of them into the Treasury, waived whatever right they may previously have had to demand their conversion. The Department did *not* "*demand* the surrender of any of these notes," which were in private hands, or in the possession of any other than the Government itself. It is inhibited by law from performing the contract printed upon them, but it does not propose, nor has it attempted, to demand that private property shall be surrendered to suit the convenience or caprice of its officials. Such a course would, indeed, be high-handed and unwarrantable.

The question as to the legal rights of a *bona fide* holder of notes of the kind under consideration, who received them previously to the passage of the act of March 3, 1863, and has since held them, with a view to obtaining, from the United States, bonds in exchange for them, was decided by Congress when it enacted that, after the 1st day of July, 1863, "the right so to exchange the same should cease and determine." That enactment, until it is declared to be unconstitutional by a competent court of law, is binding upon me as an officer of the United States. Whatever my private judgment as to its intrinsic justice and expediency may be, there is for me, officially, no proper course but obedience. But here a question arises which was not adverted to in your article—how many of the present holders of these notes have been in possession of them since a time prior to the 3d of March, 1863? Millions of dollars of the notes in question were received at par for five-twenty bonds during the seven or eight months immediately succeeding that date, and from that time to this they have been constantly flowing into the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States. Judging from the experience of the Treasury and of bankers in this regard, it is morally certain that all but an inconsiderable portion have been paid into the Treasury and have passed out again, since the passage of the act limiting the time of their convertibility. It is, I believe, a maxim of law that a man fails to take notice of a public act of the Legislature at his peril. It would have been better, for considerations of convenience, I admit, had the Department, in the first instance, taken the course now decided upon, and destroyed these notes as they came into its vaults, and issued others, without the legends, in their stead; but its failure to do so did not give to persons receiving such notes after their reissue by the Treasury, subsequently to the 3d of March, 1863, any right to demand bonds therefor after the 1st day of July, 1863, for, in legal contemplation, every such person was as fully apprised of the limitation of the period of convertibility as if the act of Congress imposing the limitation had been printed in unmistakable characters on every "convertible issue" note.

The question of good faith is, therefore, narrowed to the cases of those who have held "convertible issue" notes since a time prior to March 3, 1863, and now desire to receive five-twenty bonds for them. If any such persons exist, I should be glad to see their claims tested before the Courts; and should the decision be favorable to them, no one would be more ready than I to assist in enforcing their rights.

It may be thought necessary, in order to carry to a logical conclusion the legal consideration of the subject, to notice the cases of persons to whom these notes have been transferred, either directly or indirectly, by the original holders, and who, it may be said, are invested with the same rights as the parties with whom the contract of conversion was made. This I do not deny; but as such persons, if any there are, were, in the eye of the law, cognizant of the limitation which Congress had imposed upon the conversibility of the notes, and were aware that if they held or received them subsequently to July 1, 1863, their only recourse for the purpose of obtaining bonds was to contest the constitutionality of the law in the courts, they cannot, with justice, complain if I refer them, for their redress, to those tribunals. Very respectfully, F. E. SPINNER, Treasurer United States.

VIRGINIA.

Assassination of H. Rives Pollard, Editor of the Southern Opinion—Full Particulars—A Terrible Deed.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Richmond, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

H. Rives Pollard, as I have already informed you by telegraph, was shot and almost instantly killed about 9:30 o'clock this morning in front of his office, by an assassin concealed in the second story of a house on the opposite side of the street. It was a most startling and bloody tragedy. His life has been frequently threatened of late on account of the outrageously slanderous and scandalous character of certain publications which have appeared in rapid succession in his weekly paper known as the *Southern Opinion*.

POLLARD'S SCANDALOUS ARTICLES.

On Saturday last two articles appeared in it of such a nature. The first purported to give an account of an escapade in the family of Mr. William H. Grant, a tobacconist of this city, which moves in "Grace shed" circles, and belongs to the "higher orders." One of the daughters had fallen in love with a young man named Horace Ford, who had left for Texas. They were engaged, it is said, and the young lady getting tired of waiting for her lover to return, determined to leave friends and home, and follow him. She stole off in the cars last week, was pursued, and overtaken in Philadelphia by her brother, who brought her back to the city. A request was made of all the papers personally by the family to save them from the annoyance of a public ventilation of the matter. The editors all complied; but it was too good an item for the *Southern Opinion*, and Pollard kept purposely out of the way of parties who called to make the same request of him. It was as follows:

AN ELOPEMENT (SO-CALLED) ON CLAY-STREET—AN UPPER-TEN FAMILY CONCERNED—DREADFUL DENOUEMENT.

"Oh, no, we never mention 'em."—*Old air.*

The Indian Summer has passed away, and with it has passed a fair and radiant daughter of one of our first citizens—a nabob of Clay-street—a gentleman who, suffice it to say, holds the very first position in the wealthy and fashionable circles of the city. The daughter, the rebellant "Helené" of the family, is beautiful beyond description, but her beauty did not prevent her from falling desperately and irretrievably in love with a young gentleman of semi-militaire connections, who, it appears, some months ago, plighted his troth and accepted the tiny hand, grasping it within his own—

"Never to be parted; never for aye."

Nobody suspected a messalliance, much less the father, until last Saturday night, when the daughter, who was the light of his household, fled to parts unknown, or at least only guessed, in company with one (a masculine) who should ere then have been proclaimed his son-in-law.

The runaway parties have been heard from, and it is now said that the lady proclaims herself a wife of some six months, and that her affianced is the choice of her after life.

"What God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

The gay young man who has whisked away the angel, is a Lothario named Horace Ford, of Goochland County, which county ought to be proud of him, as it doubtless is. Horace is an orphan, just plunging into his teens, and has lost both of his parents by death. Much property accrued to Horace in the shape of money, chattels, goods, &c., and having converted the whole into "ready rhino," Horace ventured for a swim in the sea of gay life and love. He met Miss Mary Grant—a beauty—

"Met perchance the usual way,"

talked delicious nonsense, won her heart, then half inclined to earnestness, threw it away. Ah me!

Then he sailed—

"Oh, he sailed! oh, he sailed!"

the same as Captain Kyd did.

Horace went to New-Orleans, and not having been shipwrecked by the way, telegraphed or wrote to his beloved. Thus it went on through the sultry month of August, the crimson period of October, when the forests change their garments, down to dull, chill November.

Alas! that love should never run smooth, in an even current, but love never did and never will; so they say. She responded, all unknown to the healthy dad, and he replied. Thus affairs progressed until Horace announced last week that he was off for Texas right away, and couldn't stop for trifles like an affianced.

Then it was the girl of the period made up her mind and bundle. She would follow him—yes, she follow him to the uttermost parts of the earth. Being of age, and no longer the slave of parental control, Miss Mary, on Saturday night last, having habilimented herself becomingly, deserted the palatial mansion on Clay-street, and casting behind her wealth, society and friends, sought the office of a gentleman on Broad-street, whom she importuned to buy her a ticket to New-York. This gentleman, who is the pink of propriety, refused, and Miss Mary sought elsewhere and found the ready means.

At all events she procured passage on the cars and embarked on the 8:30 o'clock train, which carried her northward at the rate of twenty or thirty miles an hour, if not as speedily as her heart desired. On the train, between Richmond and Acquia Creek, she was observed to weep bitterly by the conductor, to whom she related her tale of woe and distress.

Her departure created, of course, a hub-bub in the mansion on Clay-street, and amid the wringing of hands and loud expressions of distress, the telegraph was invoked, and parties sent in hot pursuit. It was surmised that young Ford, instead of going off to Texas "right away," as he announced, had put for New-York, there to meet his Mary, and thither the detectives directed their steps.

The upshot of the matter is, to make a long story short, that Miss Mary has been heard from; that she is now in Philadelphia, and that, upon the whole, there is a very sorry family history connected with the case, which is not within our province to reveal.

HOW THE ARTICLES WERE RECEIVED.

The *Opinion* containing this article was in great demand. The edition was exhausted and the public appetite was not half satisfied with the feast of scandal. After reading and gloating over the article, the general verdict of the "virtuous" public was that a "man who would publish such a thing as that ought to be killed." Many expressed the belief that one of the young Grants (for their are two brothers,) would shoot him on sight, and be perfectly justified in doing it. The fact is that Pollard had long occupied the safe position of the cat in the fable, which a council of rats had resolved should be belled. All were convinced that the good of the city demanded his death, but none of the aggrieved had the courage to make the attempt to put him out of the way. They, like the rats, had a wholesome dread of his claws. But young Grant was the very man to do the job. He had been in the Confederate army, on the staff of Jeb Stuart, and was thought to be brave and chivalrous.

In the same paper a very severe slander upon two Northern gentlemen engaged in business here was also published. One of them happened to be absent in New-York. The other called at the office and demanded a retraction. It was promised in the next number, and there that affair ended. As neither of the young Grants had called on Pollard, or sent anybody to see him, as required by the code, the expectations of the public began to dwindle down, and it was thought the matter would blow over as usual; though some of our sharp-witted reporters kept on the constant watch for a sensation—and their vigilance was well repaid.

THE ASSASSINATION.

Pollard was in his office all day Monday, well armed, as was the custom with him, for he was always a sort of walking arsenal. No one came to molest him. This morning about 9 o'clock he came into town from his country residence known as "The Cottage," on the Grove Road, two miles from the city. He was accompanied by J. Marshall Hanna, Esq., his associate editor. The carriage was stopped in front of his office, at the corner of Main and Fourteenth streets, and both alighted. Mr. Pollard started up Fourteenth-street for the entrance to the office, which is on the side of the building. The street is very narrow. Mr. Hanna lagged behind a little. When Pollard had reached about half the distance, say forty feet, a shot was fired from the second story window of the building immediately opposite, the lower portion of which is occupied by the firm of William B. Isaacs & Co., bankers. The victim received the load of buckshot full in his heart, and fell to the pavement. Mr. Hanna, in his testimony before the Coroner to-day, said:

"After getting out of the carriage I followed along quickly. Mr. Pollard had his cane in one hand, and his gloves in the other. When I was within about three feet of him I heard a discharge, which, by its volume, I knew was from a gun. I placed my hand behind me to my pistol, and awaited for another discharge to see from whence the shot would come. While I was looking across the street Mr. Pollard fell right in front of me. He still held his cane in his left and his gloves in his right hand. He said not a word but uttered a groan, and put his hand behind his back. I did not see where the shots came from—saw no one shoot him."

A couple of police officers were on the spot almost immediately, and picking Mr. Pollard up, carried him into the house and up the stairway, and laid him down on a mattress in the editor's room. He was dead before they got him there and never spoke a word.

ARREST OF YOUNG GRANT.

Two detectives then rushed across the street, to examine the house from the window of which the smoke of the gun had been seen to issue. Going up stairs they came to a room which was locked, with the key of the door on the inside. Knocking at the door, a voice inside called out "Is that you, Bob?" addressing one of the detectives; and, being answered in the affirmative, the reply was, "It is all right. You will have to break down the door—it is locked." The officers ran against the door, broke it open and entered the room. They found James Grant standing in the centre of the room, the windows of which looked out on the scene of the assassination, with a Deringer pistol in his hand. He handed the pistol to the officer, and remarked, "You will see me protected?" He was assured of safety, and then surrendered himself, and was taken down into the street. A very large crowd of the best people of the city had collected, and as he made his appearance, a number of voices cried "Three cheers for Grant," although the victim had but just breathed his last, and lay upon his bloody bier scarce ten paces distant. In the room where young Grant was arrested there was a double-barreled shot-gun, one of the barrels of which had the appearance of having recently been discharged. No questions were asked the young man, and he did not volunteer any statement, neither denying nor admitting the act. He passed on through the crowd, an object of deep interest, and receiving congratulations on all sides, till he reached the Station-house, where he was placed in confinement to await a judicial investigation.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER THE TRAGEDY.

The whole City was soon made aware of the terrible tragedy that had been enacted in Fourteenth-street, and the wildest excitement prevailed. As fast as the particulars could be gathered, they were given out to the public in extras, and such a thirst for news has not been witnessed since the war. To be true to history, I regret that I have to record that there was more joy than sorrow expressed. I passed through the dense throng and was pained to hear the congratulatory and exulting greetings of the people. And, strange to say, some applauded the secret manner of the deed, but to the honor of knight, and of army, I am pleased to say that most of the people thought he should have had some chance for his life—some word of warning, a moment at least to swear a prayer for his soul ere he was hurled into eternity. The *Evening Journal*, (Republican,) the only paper that issued an extra, in speaking of the affair, says:

"We heard from none any word of sympathy for the slain editor, or the least condemnation of the deed, though a few denounced the manner in which it was done, and thought it seemed too much like secret assassination and fear on the part of the concealed perpetrator. It matters not how much Mr. Pollard may have incurred the hatred of the community by his course in publishing the scandals of the town, and making his paper a vehicle for abusing private character and attacking private virtue, still he should have had some warning of the contemplated attack, and an opportunity afforded to defend himself. It will not do to cheer and approve such deeds, no matter who their victims may be, unless we, as a people, intend to countenance and applaud assassination. Others may resort to like methods of wreaking vengeance for insults or grievances either real or imaginary. A healthy public opinion will not justify any such acts, and when the second, sober thought comes to calm men's minds, they will see the danger of applauding deeds like this to which H. Rives Pollard has fallen a victim. However much people may think he deserved death, the manner of his taking off cannot be justified.

MR. POLLARD'S CAREER.

H. Rives Pollard is widely known from his connection with the Richmond *Examiner*, under John M. Daniel, during the war, which he resuscitated after the surrender. He has been a thorn in the side of reconstruction, and done much harm as a publisher. He was no writer himself, and was only useful to the profession as a news editor, and had some little ability as a manager. But he lacked ballast, and carried too much topsail. His father was Major Richard Pollard, formerly of the United States Army, and at one time Minister to Chili. The Pollards were born and raised in Buena Vista, Nelson County, about twenty miles from Lynchburg. Their mother was a sister of the famous W. C. Rives, and hence the name. In youth he was a cadet at the Virginia Military Institute, whence, after he finished his education, he went to Washington and filled a clerkship in the Post Office Department. At the breaking out of the war he was acting as news editor of the Baltimore *Sun*; but, espousing the Southern cause, he came South, and was employed in the same capacity by Daniel on the *Examiner*. One of his sisters is the widow of the late Admiral Bell, of the Navy, and another is Mrs. Dr. Parker, of Macon, Ga. There is a third, about whom a man was killed some years ago in Richmond. E. A. Pollard, the historian, whom you all know, is his brother, and there is another of the family in Europe. He was about 34 years of age, rather commanding in his personal appearance, and of a very irascible, tyrannical and overbearing disposition.

YOUNG GRANT.

Young James Grant is about 24 years old, of medium stature, with blue eyes and light hair. His character is that of a quiet and peaceably-disposed young man. All the city are his friends,—because perhaps, everybody was Mr. Pollard's enemy. The evidence against him is entirely circumstantial, and every effort will be made to protect him from the vengeance of the law. Mr. Clinton Sutherland, the gunsmith, testified before the Coroner's jury that he had yesterday sold him two Derringers, and loaded them for him. The Coroner's jury adjourned till to-morrow, when a further investigation will be made.

The examination of the body of Mr. Pollard showed that nine of the buckshot had taken effect, one in his face, one in his throat, six in his heart, and two had passed through the body. KAPPA.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Richmond, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

The jury of inquest on the death of Mr. Pollard rendered a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of some person unknown. Grant is still in custody, and will be examined on Friday.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Letters from Our Correspondents in London, Paris, Madrid and Florence.

The English Elections--The Moral Tone of the People.

PROGRESS OF CIVIL LIBERTY IN FRANCE

The Spanish Aristocracy and the Revolution.

ENGLAND.

Mr. Gladstone's Position—Lord Stanley's Speech—A Political Almanac—All the Events of 1869 Foretold—English Morals—A Queen of the Demi-Monde.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1868.

You who have so recently passed through the excitement of a great election will understand without much description the position we are in just now. The long canvass is coming to an end, and the time for turning off the incessant stream of talk and beginning to act, is at hand. Perhaps it is an inevitable consequence that evidences of increasing warmth of temper should be numerous on every side. We have seen this week one Liberal, Mr. Labouchere, call a fellow Liberal, Lord Enfield, a "sneak," and the *Times* steps in as mediator between the two, lest a Conservative should run away with the bone while they are fighting. Mr. John Stuart Mill has raised up fresh enemies by extending his new *rôle* of dictator-general to the Liberal Party. Having issued a rescript to the electors of Brighton, commanding them to vote for his pupil, Mr. Fawcett, another Liberal candidate writes to him a letter beginning thus: "Sir, who are you that you claim to dictate its proper course of action to this large and independent constituency?" Mr. Coningham, the writer, goes on to throw several nasty stones at Mr. Mill's big glass house—reminding him that he allowed Capt. Grosvenor's money to be used freely in his last election, while boasting before the world that not a penny should come out of his own (Mr. Mill's) pocket. "You are said, Sir," the letter goes on, "to be a very great philosopher. You have proved yourself an unscrupulous sophist and a very bad politician." And then Mr. Coningham calls the philosopher a "Book in Breeches." Your readers will see that there is no lack of the ingredient of personalities in our elections.

Mr. Gladstone comes out again with more speeches, having altered his mind since he avowedly "concluded" his canvass three weeks ago. It happened that Lord Stanley made a speech on the same day—both manifestoes appear in this morning's papers. If any of your readers have the opportunity of contrasting these efforts they will obtain a great insight into the character of the two statesmen. Mr. Gladstone is diffuse, pedantic and commonplace to a degree which is incredible in a man of his gifts. He suggests the image of a General on the field of battle picking up little stones to throw at the enemy. He combats, at enormous length, all sorts of trivial accusations against him—explains, for instance, the particulars of some transaction which he has in connection with a little local church; the whole thing being quite new to everybody beyond a radius of five miles. Then his speech is studded with platitudes, of which no description could give the reader a fair idea. Let me quote two of the shortest I can find: "Now, the love of truth is a great security to us as we walk through a wicked world. A man ought to be able and desirous to sacrifice for truth." The precepts are not new, but they are excellent in spirit. Did Mr. Gladstone carry them into practice when he so recently maligned the character and career of poor Sir Frederic Bruce—a Liberal, appointed to a high post, by a Government of which Mr. Gladstone was a member?

Lord Stanley's speech is a direct contrast to this, and I think it affords an admirable example of the addresses of our public men when they are at their very best. It is to the point; it is manly and straightforward; there are in it none of the small outbreaks of personal malice or counterfeit humility which disfigure Mr. Gladstone's efforts, and it expresses the views, in a very forcible form, of nine sensible men out of ten. Lord Stanley frankly tells his constituents that he was not anxious to have the settlement of the franchise arrived at in 1832 disturbed. "My inclination and tendency," he says, "in matters of government, have always been to lean rather to the prudential than to the sanguine view of things, and whenever I see matters going on tolerably well as they are, remembering that even moderately good government has been rather the exception than the rule in the past history of the world, I am not disposed to alter them." He goes on to say that public opinion governs in England, that it had declared in favor of settling the Reform question, and that afterward there would have been more danger in keeping the dispute open than could possibly accrue from a generous settlement of it. As for the taunts leveled at the Conservatives of "clinging to power," Lord Stanley states that he was offered high office by Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell (two Liberal Premiers) and declined on both occasions. "I take no credit for that, because I tell you frankly that an official life, with the responsibilities and duties which accompany it, has not been peculiarly attractive to me." His efforts to procure a settlement of differences with the United States Lord Stanley passed by with a reference of a dozen words. (Contrast this with Mr. Gladstone's perpetual vaunts of his transcendent achievements.) He warned us that troubles were impending in the East, arising from internal rather than external causes. He went on to declare that he was in favor of abolishing the system of purchase in the army by gradual measures—in favor of adopting any wise measures for the reduction of pauperism, *but* he added, in a passage which is not intended as a bid for popularity, but which contains a great and serious truth, and is therefore worth reading:

"Much may be done by education; much by improved dwellings, something by a judicious encouragement of emigration in places where the labor market is overcrowded, and something also, perhaps, by a more careful local administration of the poor-law; but I tell you frankly that, although I hope to see this great evil of pauperism abated, I entertain no sanguine hope of seeing it disappear. It exists everywhere where great masses of men are accumulated together; and, if I may venture to say it, I would add that, hard-working as the English people are—and there are no people on earth who work harder—we are not in England, from the highest to the lowest, a very frugal or saving people. There is among all of us—I don't except any class—an improvidence in money matters which does not exist in the corresponding class in the rest of Europe; and where you have improvidence you will always have pauperism."

These are the sort of truths that the Liberal leader never tells the people—I, for one, should honor him much more if he did—but can any one doubt that the people need to have them reiterated again and again? Upon the Irish question, Lord Stanley declared that the land difficulty lay at the root of discontent, and that the abolition of the Protestant Church would not satisfy the Roman Catholics. "My view of the matter," he said, "is a very simple one—I am for reform, not for destruction. I see in the Irish Church various things which are not defensible; I see also that those things are capable of amendment. I look to the position of the Protestants of Ireland. Theirs is a position which demands at our hands the greatest consideration. England has placed them where they are, and England has made them what they are. Their loyalty has been tested in times of disaffection; they deserve, I think, not only justice, but generous treatment at our hands, and I, for one, will do all I fairly and honestly can to maintain their interests and their rights."

POLITICAL ALMANAC.

In a work which is about equal in literary merit to Mr. Dilke's—*Zadkiel's Almanac*, for 1869—all the principal events for that year are foretold. This saves a great deal of unnecessary speculation. For sixpence you may find out all that is going to happen to the great potentates of the world, and moreover you may learn beforehand the lucky and unlucky days. This almanac has a great sale, and many thousands of persons believe thoroughly in it. I take leave to send you a copy, but as I cannot send one to all your readers, I may give them in brief the benefit of the prophet's announcements.

It appears that in Jan. 9, 15, 20 and 30, will be good days in which to go wooing, to marry, or to engage female servants, or to visit friends. If you want to do business with surgeons, military men, or cutlers—with any one, apparently, in the hardware line—choose the 6th, 11th and 25th. On the 2d, 7th, &c., ask favors—whether you get them or not is another thing. On the 2d, 7th and following weeks, travel, write, deal with lawyers, (*don't!*) booksellers, &c. On the 14th, 19th, 28th, "deal with farmers and old folks."

In February the Emperor of Austria is to suffer for violence. Some desperate trouble is to overtake the British Royal House in August and October. "A cloud," says the prophet, "falls on the land." I am sorry to see that the stars, as read by Zadkiel, promise rather an unquiet year for America. The people of the United States will prosper greatly in September, but in October, alas! "The evil Mars will reach the opposition of Jupiter, from the 20th degree of Scorpio." Well, what if it does? some reader says. Plenty of it. "It is a mischievous position, and threatens earthquakes, and these are serious, in America, as on that day (the 14th) the sun, in the great eclipse at Washington on the 7th August last, will have reached the place of the body of Mars." In the month of January, too, through the influence of Mars "there shall be fearful and terrible sudden deaths in America, especially about the 6th day of that month. The trade of the United States will suffer and languish by accidents.' Pray read the following prediction and tremble:

> "The afflicted position of Venus (in March) denotes that recreations, sports, feastings, &c., will be very few throughout the States, even until the time of the great visible eclipse of the sun, on the 7th of August, which passes right across the United States, and which falls exactly on the place of the evil Mars at this ingress. Mars being in the fourth house herein gives token of much drought and great defect of rain, by which the United States will suffer during the Summer. We shall have but an indifferent supply of corn from thence. Saturn, on the eighth cusp, will show many deaths, especially of old men, and among workers in coal-mines and such like employments. The Dragon's Tail in the tenth does not foreshow much benefit, or even stability, to the President and the Government generally; yet shall they be guilty of great deceit and tyranny to the people."

Do not suppose that we in England are going to fare any better. We are to have all sorts of troubles, and a theatre is to catch fire and ever so many lives are to be lost. If you doubt all this, hear one thing and be convinced—Zadkiel predicted the impeachment of President Johnson and the earthquake in Peru. Is it any wonder that his almanac has reached the thirty-ninth year of publication, and that more people believe in his tomfoolery than would like their names to be known?

ENGLISH MORALS.

It would be hard, indeed, to find much subject for boasting in any phase of public or social life in these days. The standard of statesmanship has immeasurably fallen, and he whom the journals of the day call the greatest leader of the age has nothing better to offer the public than petty truisms and sorry recriminations of his adversaries. Go through the principal streets and you will see that humbug and imposture prevail no less in private life. Everywhere one portrait now strikes the eye. It is that of a beautiful young girl, fair and modest to all appearance, and evidently occupying a high position. She is in half the albums one opens, and soon will be in the other half—so rapidly is she becoming the vogue. Underneath the portrait you will find written the name of "Mabel Grey." And who is Mabel Grey? Some young lady who has distinguished herself? Yes, truly—but not in the way that honest women could bear to think of. Mabel Grey is the present queen of the *demi-monde*. She holds a sort of official drawing-room every night at a casino in Holborn, and thither richly dressed women flock to pay her court, and envy her. The death of Mabel Grey's predecessor in Paris is announced—and now the new "Anonyma" is installed. You go to a theatre, and there in a private box, accompanied by men who keep in the background, is a young lady attired in a magnificent dress, and covered with diamonds. Her necklace might constitute a King's ransom—there are rings enough on her fingers to purchase a princely estate. The face is beautiful and intelligent. This is Mabel Grey, over whose portrait half England is going crazy.

The thing takes, and now by the side of Mabel Grey there appears another face, scarcely less beautiful, and this is known as "Marion Lee." As I go home through Kensington, it happens to me very frequently to meet a young person of faultless figure, though short in stature, riding from the Park. Her groom follows on a perfect bit of horse-flesh. Then if I chance to take a stroll in the Burlington Arcade in the afternoon, (of course on my way to a club) I see the same young person, dressed in velvet and Russian sables, and with one or two cavaliers by her side. She is not yet quite the rage of the town, but "Marion Lee" is on the high road to "splendid infamy." You will see her portrait side by side in every lady's album. Their brothers attend her "drawing-rooms" at a different saloon. Will any one say, then, that religion, morality, and social progress are not prospering more than ever in the midst of this vast and ever-growing city? L.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Queen of Spain in Paris—American Topics—Progress of Liberty—Another Municipal Loan—Musical Intelligence.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, Nov. 6, 1868.

The Queen of Spain arrives in Paris to-day; the Emperor and Empress left for Compiègne yesterday. One greeting was enough. Despots only cling together when they are in luck. Even Eugenie ran away from her Queen—that was the unkindest cut of all.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

It is astonishing how unanimously the former secession Press of Europe accepts the election of Gen. Grant as just the thing. All at once he is discovered to be the great national man—the right man in the right place. Not long ago these same journals clung to Mr. Seymour as the forlorn hope of the rebellion; they hung upon his utterances as if they were the manna of heaven for starving men; for two long years, while he was keeping men out of the army, and we were being beaten at Chancellorsville and Fredericksburg, they looked to him more than to Jeff. Davis to save the rebellion and break up the Union. "If Seymour will only hold out a little longer!" was the daily cry of the London *Times* and Paris *Patrie*, and their satellites all over Europe. And now that he is rejected by his countrymen, they too abandon him and go to yelling for the successful man. As the French say: "The greatest success is success!" Poor Seymour they dismiss to posterity with the sad reputation of having used the only high office he ever held for the destruction of his country.

THE PROGRESS OF LIBERTY.

I am inclined to think we have gained this year a peg of liberty, but only a peg. On All Saints' Day, a crowd of students and ardent Republicans were permitted to congregate at the tomb of Gen. Cavaignac, and even to make a little speech. The thing seems innocent enough, but heretofore to deposit a bouquet on the tomb of Cavaignac, on All Saints' Day, was an offence which secured one's arrest on the instant. To make a speech at such a place and on such an occasion was a still graver offence, and the young men must have felt disappointed this year at the indifference of the Police. Only think of it, you free citizens of the great Republic: We have got to the point of being able to deposit a crown of *immortelles* on the tomb of a loved patriot without being arrested!

The Police, nevertheless, were around the grounds in large force, ready to act in case of need. Heretofore they have always created the need by a too hasty or too rigid interference, and now the Police, on their part, must also be astonished to find how easy it is for people to behave themselves when let alone.

A REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

The public found this year, in the same cemetery where Cavaignac is buried, another tomb to be canonized—the tomb of Baudin. M. Tenot's late book on the Revolution of 1848 brought the name more prominently into relief, and disclosed the place of his burial.

Baudin was a naval surgeon, who resigned, settled in the Faubourg St. Antoine, became the doctor and the friend of the poor, was elected to the Legislature after the Revolution of February, and was one of the first killed on the barricades in December, 1851. So, after seventeen years, the obscure grave of the brave and honest Baudin is found and covered with *immortelles*, and a patriotic speech is for the first time permitted to be pronounced in his memory.

If Baudin were living at this moment we should expect to see him moving mountains to obtain relief for the poor of his Faubourg, for the suffering at the present moment is frightful. When one looks at the luxury of the West End, and then ventures into one of the courts of the Rue de la Roquette, he sees how great a crime it is to allow the memory of such a man as Baudin to fade away. There are too few people like him.

MUNICIPAL LOAN.

What makes matters worse, there is talk of another municipal loan. M. Haussmann appears to be at the end of his purse. But few people are working on the new Grand Opera, the reconstruction and remodeling of the Tuileries and Louvre are not finished, the new grand avenues in the centre of the city are only half done, and it will require eighty millions of francs to complete the works commenced, to say nothing of the projects yet stowed away in M. Haussmann's pigeon-holes.

No one knows how he is to go on without a loan, and yet a loan is unpopular. But there are evils in delay perhaps greater than those of a loan. On the line of some of the new streets all business has been paralyzed—as on that of the half-made Boulevard St. Germain—because the tradespeople do not know what to do. They do not know when to rent another house, or whether to keep up their stocks, and thus their business languishes and perishes, for the construction of this grand thoroughfare has been stopped for more than a year.

Worse than all, if the Prefect cannot find the supplementary money needed, large numbers of workmen, a hundred thousand or more, will have to be sent home soon to the country; and as the elections take place next year, these large bodies of workmen may seriously contaminate the rural districts. The priesthood and the Government officials lose their influence over a man when he comes to Paris; and once here, in the atmosphere of democracy, he must be forever kept here, if possible. The political morality of the dear rural districts must be looked after.

LA DIVA PATTI.

The adorable Patti is bidding adieu to the Parisians with some of her most delicious notes. In a few days she goes to St. Petersburg, to waste her strength and voice on a public who appreciate her value and pay her accordingly. She never sang, and especially never acted, as well as now, and the public of the Italian opera will go into mourning for their loss.

AMERICAN VISITORS.

All the large hotels of Paris are full to repletion, and of this crowd Americans form the usual proportion. On account of the twelve or fifteen deaths of Americans last Winter from Italian malaria, a much smaller number will go South this Winter, and we account for the crowd in the hotels at Paris in part in this way. Because pernicious fever was bad one Winter, however, is no indication it will be bad the next, and it is to be hoped it may not be.

MALAKOFF.

SPAIN.

The Manifesto of Conciliation—Fusion—Cuban Matters—The Spanish Aristocracy—Sketches from Life.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Madrid, Sunday, Nov. 8, 1868.

At the hour at which I write (close to the departure of the mail) nothing is as yet definitely known regarding the period of the appearance of this famous document. A sort of synopsis of it has appeared in one of the journals, but it is not to be relied upon. If we are to believe the journal in question, it has been signed by Rivero, Martos, Becerra, and a few others of the late chiefs of the Democracy. I use the expression "late," because if the fact be as stated, these men no longer belong to the Democratic organization, almost every man of which is Republican. The members of it who have remained true to the cause have made arrangements to publish a journal with the title *La Igualdad* (Equality.) The appearance of the manifesto is looked for with impatience, as with it is linked the Electoral law. The impression is general that the Republicans mean to give battle to the Government, and the Government itself is preparing for the struggle. The circular which appears in the *Gazette* of yesterday from Prim, is significant of its readiness to accept the issue. It is addressed to the Captains-General of the Provinces and the commanders of the troops throughout the country. After informing them that the Government has secret enemies and indiscreet friends—an admission, by the by, not very discreet in itself—it proceeds to say that the army ought to have no other opinion than discipline, and charges them to prohibit the officers and soldiers under their command from attending meetings of a political character. "The extent of the popular liberties," says the circular, "ought to be in relation to the strictness of the discipline of the army which defends them. The army should therefore avoid making of its military character any other use than that which duty imposes upon it." The circular is understood to be specially directed against Gens. Izquierdo and Pierrad, who are not likely to receive the lesson with patience.

The anger of the Democracy is violently expressed against the Government, but against some of its members there is a bitterer feeling exhibited than against Olazaga, who has abstained from accepting office in order to pull the strings of the military puppets. "He is the Machiavel of the revolution," said a leading Democrat to me yesterday, "and he would strangle it if he could. He will find, however, that we have men among us who will be able to checkmate him."

It is not expected that the manifesto will appear before Tuesday. In the meanwhile the Republicans are straining all their energies to perfect their organization. On Friday Castellar had invited a conference of the members of the Democratic Party at the *Teatro Nerrimal*, (the opera.) About 3,000 tickets were issued, but at the hour appointed upward of 10,000 persons presented themselves at the doors, clamorous for admission. As there was no possibility of the theatre containing even half that number, and symptoms of a riot became evident, it was thought advisable to postpone the meeting, which will probably be held in the open air.

FUSION.

At the anniversary of O'Donnell's funeral on Thursday, Serrano Olozaga and a number of the leading Union Liberals and Progressists were present. In the evening was celebrated the formal fusion of the clubs of the two parties. Henceforth the two organizations make but one, which has formed itself in compact array to resist the progress of Republicanism.

CUBA.

A decree in the *Gazette* of this morning, relieves Gen. Lersundi from the Captain-Generalship of Cuba, and appoints Gen. Dulce to succeed him. The latter leaves on the 15th.

THE SPANISH ARISTOCRACY.

Next to the events of the revolution, the insolvency of the Duc d'Alba is perhaps the topic which is discussed with most interest in Spanish *salons*. This nobleman is brother-in-law of the French Empress, and his wife died about four years ago, leaving him four children. He owes about $2,000,000, the greater portion of which, it is said, has passed into the hands of a lady bearing a foreign title, and who was, at one time, a prominent member of fashionable society here. His large landed estates are now placed under sequestration, and will be administered by his creditors until his debts are paid off. The Empress Eugenie figures in the list for a large amount.

Events of this kind are not uncommon here. There is no aristocracy prouder, meaner or more prodigal, if you can understand this seeming paradox, than the Spanish nobility. Its poorer members will starve at home in order to make an appearance in a handsome equipage on the Prado or in a box at the opera. There are, however, some great fortunes among them. The Duc d'Ossuna, and the Duc de Medina Coli, the Duc de Fernan Nunez, for example, are among the wealthiest men in Europe. It is a common saying that the first of these nobles owns half of Spain. The Spanish aristocracy (*la vieille souche*) are in general an idle, superficially educated and worthless class. They take but very little interest in public affairs, do nothing to promote agriculture or the few home industries of which Spain can boast, and live as much as they can out of the country. The outbreak of the present revolution sent the great majority of them flying into France, where they still remain, awaiting the turn of events. When the aristocracy of a country thus renounces its duties, and the influence which properly belongs to it, it is not surprising that the destinies of the nation should be swayed by military adventurers. The evil now has reached a point which they themselves deplore, but have not courage or patriotism enough to attempt to arrest. Hence it is that in the ranks of the highest nobility you will occasionally meet men professing Republican sentiments. Orense, the leader of the most advanced section of the Democracy, is a Marquis, but he is almost the only one of his class who has courage enough to give practical effect to his opinions.

When you hear the pride of the Spanish nobility spoken of, however, you must not confound it with that of the English aristocrats. They do not treat the people as inferior beings or inflict upon them their condescension. They are too well bread for that. In reality there is no more democratic aristocracy, if I may use the term, to be found anywhere, and they were still more so under an absolute form of government. They mix freely with artists, journalists and men of letters, and it is no uncommon thing for a Duke or Marquis to be seen conversing familiarly in the streets with a simple shopkeeper or tradesman. Physically the men of the aristocracy are not as handsome or vigorous as those of other classes of the population. Their lives are spent in dissipation and its effects are visible in their dwarfed figures and feeble constitutions. It was the observation of this fact which gave rise to the often quoted saying of a celebrated actress who was employed to take part in a comedy performed at the residence of the Duc de Rivas, "*Comme ils sont petits vos grands d'Espagne.*"

The Duc d'Ossuna is married to a Russian Princess, and resides very little in Spain. Until recently he was Ambassador at St. Petersburg, a post which requires a large fortune to sustain its dignity properly. The administration of his vast estates demands almost as large a *personnel* as a government department. The Duke spends his income generously. He defrayed all the expenses of the Embassy out of his own private resources, making a present to the public treasury of the salary attaching to it. In point of wealth the Duc de Medina Coli stands next in importance, and, as regards family, even higher, as he has claims to the throne through the La Cerda family, of which he is a descendant. The present incumbent of the title is a small and rather insignificant-looking man, but a perfect gentleman and of irreproachable character. His wife is one of the most beautiful women of Madrid. When the Dutchess d'Alba was living there was a rivalry of fashion and influence between them, and it was carried so far that the partisans of each lady wore their favorite colors like the knights of old. One of the finest palaces of Madrid is that of the Medina Coli family. It stands nearly opposite the Chamber of Deputies, in the Carrera St. Geronimo, and the exterior was splendidly decorated during the first days of the revolution. The Duc de Frias, the husband of the daughter of Balfe, the composer, is also very wealthy and lives in handsome style. Although liberal and almost democratic in sentiment, the Duke is a perfect type of the old Spanish *noblesse*. He is of fine personal appearance, gracious in his manners, and generous almost to a fault. He is devotedly attached to his wife, who was divorced from Sir John Crampton, the present English Ambassador here. The Duchess is very popular and does a great deal of good among the poor of Madrid. She and her husband are said to make the best *menage* to be found among the Spanish aristocracy. The Duc de Seste, who is next, in consideration of the old families, is also very wealthy and liberal in his political opinions. He married recently the widow of the late Duc de Morney. His palace in the Calle Alcala is now being repaired and fitted up for her reception. It will never, however, be either a handsome or convenient residence. It would have been much better to have pulled it down and entirely rebuilt it, as it occupies one of the best sites in Madrid. In point of social attraction the pleasantest *salons* of the nobility are those of the Duchesse de Hijar and the Comtesse de Montijo, the mother of the French Empress. There one meets all who are worth meeting of the aristocratic and intellectual society of the capital.

Among the aristocracy of the sword, of course the Duc de la Vittoria, the Duc de la Torre, (Serrano,) the Marquis de Castillejo, (Prim,) the Marquis de la Havane, (Concha,) and the Marquis de Castelfiorite, (Dulce,) rank foremost. They are all of them, with the exception of Prim, very wealthy, the latter having got through a fortune of nearly three millions of francs, received with his wife, in his various revolutionary attempts. In finance there are two creations, the Marquis de Salamanca and the Marquis de Manzanedo. The former rose from a very humble position by his talents to that of the first financier in Spain. He began by forming the salt monopoly when he had scarcely a dollar, and soon added to it that of the tobacco contract. To him Spain owes its railroads and a variety of other enterprises which have improved its internal condition. He has created one of the new quarters of Madrid, and in it is situated his palace, one of the handsomest residences in the capital. He is a man of fine taste and his collection of pictures was at one time famous for the treasures which it contained. He is now comparatively poor, his fortune being compromised by unsuccessful speculations. His creditors, however, have such a high opinion of his talent and probity, that instead of harassing him, they are doing all in their power to extricate him from his difficulties. Salamanca is a man who exercises a fascination on all who approach him, and Narvaez, who was very much attached to him, made him a Senator and a Grandee of Spain with the title of Marquis.

The Marquis de Manzanedo is also a financial *parvenu*. He is said to have been at one time a hatter at Havana, but finding that he had a genius above felt, became a tobacco contractor, and in this way laid the basis of his fortune. In consideration of loans made to the Crown he received the title of Marquis. He is reported to be worth upward of $10,000,000.

ITALY.

American Visitors—Hints to Tourists—The Climate—Noted Places of Resort—Miscellaneous Suggestions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1868.

The number of our country people coming to Italy for the second or third time is large, but those making their first visit to this land of many charming illusions, are in much greater proportion, and a little counsel as to precautions necessary, if health is to be preserved, may not be out of place. To the imagination Italy is a land of perpetual sunshine and soft airs. But one who has reached his teens here, and to whom Italy is no longer a realm of fancy, has a story to tell of very varied experiences.

Travelers generally come to Italy in Winter, and advice must have reference to that season. People who do not enjoy robust health will find it just as necessary to be careful here as in any other country. Reckless exposure cannot be indulged with impunity. Here in central Italy, which is a just mean between extremes of temperature, the cold is rarely sufficient in the valleys or plains to make ice of any considerable thickness. Snow and ice ornament the mountains, and this for nearly the whole Winter. The intense dry cold of our rigorous season is unknown here. The worst weather of the Italian Winter has a quality of frigid damp which penetrates to the marrow of the bones, and is most trying to delicate constitutions. There is always more or less of this during the season in all parts of the Peninsula, except in certain favored nooks, and it is against this that the visitor will find it necessary to fortify.

Thick shoes, and articles of apparel of every description, of woolen material, are indispensable. It is a gross error, and one that may prove fatal, the belief that it is possible to go out in straw hat and linen after the first week in September. And yet I have seen Englishmen taking their first promenade here in the month of January with such a fit-out. The raw winds that sometimes came suddenly from the North, will go to your vitals like the thrust of knives. The narrow streets, between walls of high buildings, have a chill which makes one shudder. The ancient color, produced by a minute vegetation, thriving upon the moisture absorbed, increases the shivering sensation. Some of the loftiest and most imposing palaces in Italian cities have their principal front on streets not more than fifteen feet wide. When the weather is cloudy the moisture does not dry up for many days. In quarters inhabited by the poorer classes the case is much worse. How the poor creatures contrive to live in such dark cells, behind thick walls, is what puzzles those accustomed to plenty of dry air and light.

When the weather is fine in Winter it is often something delectable, and to be enjoyed. Then the foreigner finds for the first time the Italy of the imagination. Not a breath of air stirs, and the atmosphere is mellowed by the sun's rays, shining out of a sky without a cloud. In the country the calm is so perfect that you hear the voices of the peasants carrying on their work down in the valley. A tender green comes out, and roses bloom. The cay and ilex, and even the Winter vegetables, growing on the southern exposures, take on a golden hue from the bright atmosphere. It is pleasanter then to be in the country than in the city; for the temperature is more equal. Indeed, the Winters vary extremely. I have known a season made up in great part of clouds, and winds, and rain; and foreigners who had taken apartments at high prices, on the south side, wondered what had become of the sun for which they had bargained. I have known another season so mild, and with so little bad weather, that the windows might be kept open for many days, and the plum and apricot trees blossomed at the beginning of February. Such was the Winter before last; but the law of compensations had a new illustration last Winter, which was disagreeable enough to balance accounts.

But in the city, whether in the house or the street, the rule must be to stand on guard against the effects of damp. A wooden floor is a luxury in Italy almost unknown, and there are not carpets enough in the country to cover one-fiftieth part of the brick and mortar floors. Contrary to what we might suppose, the Italians have much more fear of heat than cold, and in the past their houses have been constructed rather to keep out the one than to keep in the other. In many houses lately built in Florence and other northern cities, regard has been paid to comfort, according to our ideas. Very little can be said against Italian construction as regards solidity. A building here can hardly be destroyed by fire. While we too often sacrifice strength to show, the Italians run to the other extreme. It would be well if we had a number of mechanical students here studying construction; and never was there a better opportunity, now that so much building is going on. Will not the time come when intelligent young workmen of different nations shall be sent to study mechanical processes in foreign workshops, as students now go to acquire languages and philosophy in foreign universities?

But to come back to the original argument. Be prepared against attacks of currents of wind. In shooting from the sunshine into shade in these cities, it is not only the difference of temperature which may do harm, but the sudden gust which may strike you at the corner. The Italians have the expression, *colpo di vento*. Such a one is ill, from a *colpo di vento*, or "blow of wind." In the houses, also, there are minute currents of wind, which are extremely treacherous. They are subtle agents of harm. The difference in the temperature between the north and the south side of houses is, in sunny weather, from ten to twenty degrees. If Italy could get rid of wind and damp, it would be nearer the paradise we imagine it.

The places to which invalids resort, such as Nice, Pisa and Rome, are not free from these drawbacks. There is a little town five miles from Genoa, called Nervi, now beginning to be resorted to, which is more completely exempt. But at Rome, in selecting an apartment for the Winter, it is necessary to be particularly careful and get, if possible, one with a dry and sunny exposure. Nothing can be more disagreeable in wet or cloudy weather than the musty old houses in many parts of Rome. The interest which hangs about that city makes one bear with patience inconveniences which anywhere else would be intolerable. I know no other place where the contrasts between good and bad weather are more extreme. Nowhere else is the one so much to be enjoyed, and the other more to be dreaded.

Going out in bad weather there is no danger of your shoes being too thick. It is better to be governed by the good sense, in this particular, of the English habit, than to be carried away, at the expense of health, by French or American love of prettiness. The pavement of the churches, upon which one may stand by the half hour looking at pictures, is as cold as that of the street, and in the galleries it is not much better. Artists working in the galleries in Winter have sometimes planted the seeds of death in their constitutions. The glow of the canvas cannot take away the chill of the forlorn rooms.

Florence and other cities, exposed at some seasons to the cold winds from the Appenines, are not places fashionable to those who suffer from bronchial and pulmonary weaknesses. To all but robust constitutions, the *tramontana* is extremely trying. The neck should be well muffled against its perfidious attacks, and the back, especially when exposed, as in driving in an open carriage, to the current of air which comes under the driver's seat. In corresponding latitudes the climate of Italy is subject to less extremes than our own; but here, also, it has its caprices, for which one must be prepared.

Volumes might be written upon this subject, and volumes have been written; but for the present these few hints may suffice. Hundreds of our countrymen seek Italy for health, and thousands for pleasure; but here, as elsewhere, both the one and the other must regard the rules by which health is preserved or restored. Prevention has a value as well as cure a price.

ANGELICO.

REDISTILLATION.

Attorney-General Evarts' Opinion—The Meaning of the Laws.

The following is the opinion in full of the Attorney-General on the subject of redistillation of spirits, &c.:

Attorney-General's Office, Nov. 14, 1868.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: I have carefully considered the difficulties which you put to me in your letter of the 26th of October ult., and the papers which you have laid before me bearing upon those inquiries. These questions are, first, whether the law of July 20, 1868, authorizes the distiller to convey from the outlet of the worm the product of his distillation to a still or doubler through which the product has not passed before reaching the worm, and authorizes him to redistill such product in such still or doubler; second, whether the distiller is authorized to convey the product of his distillations from the original still, first to a bank and thence to another receptacle, whether called a doubler or second still, and to separate the product of the second distillation as it passes from the worm connected with such second still or receptacle, or the proof spirit being carried forward to the receiving cistern, and the low wines not back to the still or doubler, but to the above-mentioned tank. I am unable at present, as a substantial answer to your inquiries is deemed to be of immediate and pressing importance, to furnish as full a discussion of the statute in its details as I could wish. I am satisfied that the general purpose of the law, so far as it relates to this topic of distilled spirits, is to lay a tax upon the product of distillation, known in the acts as proof spirits. All the subordinate provisions concerning the mode and apparatus of distillation, however important they may be, have really to do only with what may be called the public regulations of the act to secure the collection of the tax. I do not understand the act to propose any regulation or restriction upon the modes and contrivances which the experience or the interest of the distillers may suggest, as useful in the production of proof spirits, except in the sense and object of providing for the supervision and scrutiny of the process of distillation in aid of the Government's purpose to collect the tax. It is, however, very apparent that the act has made decisive and peremptory distinctions between the production of proof spirits, or the rectification or purification or the production of other forms of alcoholic compounds. These latter provisions of the act have for their direct object the purpose of the Government to extract an independent tax from these additional operations of rectification, or distillation, applied to what has already been produced as proof spirits by the original process of distillation. Any scheme, therefore, contrivance or arrangement of the means and apparatus of distillation which should seek to produce a final rectified spirits, or of alcohol through a succession of simple distillations, and thus accomplish the production of alcohol, or rectified in a manner to subject these products only to a single tax, as upon proof spirits, would be presumptively in contravention of the law; but this mischief and this infraction of the law being avoided, I am satisfied that any contrivance or arrangement of apparatus by which the principal and definitively described product of proof spirits within the meaning of the law, is the result of the manufacture, and is not objectionable unless in the arrangement of the apparatus the positive provisions of the act, in the nature of police regulations, as I have already characterized them, are in some points violated.

To come directly, then, to the practical inquiries which you put to me, I am of opinion that a true construction of the act does not require any distinction to be drawn between arrangements of stills by which the process of doubling is carried on literally, so to speak, by passing the low wines a second time through the same still, and passing these low wines a second time through distillation in another still. This process of doubling is not only in the general practice of the manufacturer a necessary process, but it is one distinctly and by name recognized and allowed by the act itself. Presumptively, a law which has only for a purpose revenue from a manufactured product, should not be held to interfere with the method of manufacture, which either economy or excellence in the product would dictate to the manufacturer. It must then be, if at all, in some of the provisions of the act which regulate the arrangement of the apparatus of distillation for the purpose of accessibility and security against fraudulent manufacture of proof spirits, that the enactments must be found which are supposed to exclude a continuous redistillation and permit only a redistillation through the very still which the first and incomplete distillation has employed. Such provision, it is suggested, may be found in the 16th and 17th sections of the act; and to give these sections this efficiency, stress is laid upon the phraseology which requires that certain pipes shall be "so connected and constructed as to prevent the abstraction of spirits while passing from the outlet of a worm or condenser back to the still or doubler," in the 16th section, and that "every pipe for the conveyance of low wines back into the still or doubler shall be painted blue." In the 17th section, the whole force of the argument, which would involve so serious and unsuitable a consequence of interference with the processes of manufacture dictated by economy or excellence in the product, are these provisions which are wholly in the nature of police regulations in aid of the scrutiny and security of the Government in the collection of the tax. This is inconsistent, in my judgment, with the sound principles of construction, and as this publicity and integrity of the apparatus may be adequately secured in due conformity to the positive regulations of these two sections, by applying them to the pipes or modes by which the low wines shall be carried back into distillation, although through a progressive process, to a second still, as well as by carrying them back mechanically into the same still which has once been used, I can see no evasion or frustration of any of the purposes of these two sections by permitting them to be applied so as to allow the further distillation of low wines anterior to the production of the proof spirits described by the act, from being carried on by distillers by either recurrent or progressive distillation, as their interests or convenience may suggest upon these considerations.

I am satisfied that to convey from the outlet of the worm the product of his distillation to a still or doubler, through which such product has not passed before reaching the worm, by a distiller, is not a violation of the act of July 20, 1868, and that such distillery may by that method redistil low wines of the first distillation to the production of proof spirits, as described in the act. This answers your first inquiry. Your second inquiry, as I understand it, introduces only the further consideration of whether a tank may be interposed as a receptacle between the worm of the first distillation and the doubler, or second still, and whether the product of the second distillation, so far as the same has not reached the condition of proof spirit, but still continues to be low wines, may be carried back to this tank for further distillation. The same reasons which have led me to answer your first inquiry, as I have done, permit no legal distinction to be taken, either because of this interposition of the tank, or by reason of this continued redistillation of the low wines through a process of which the tank continues to form a part of the apparatus. Such an arrangement, therefore, would not, in my judgment, be a violation of the act. I think it necessary only to add that the whole scope and argument of this liberty and choice of method and apparatus are limited to the production of proof spirits, and no inference must be drawn from this opinion, that an engrafting or connection of the processes, or the apparatus of rectifying proof spirits, or of manufacturing other alcoholic compounds, is justified by my conclusions, or by the reasoning on which they are based. I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM M. EVARTS,
Attorney-General.

Fifteen or Twenty Persons Poisoned in Ohio By Eating Cake at a Party.

From the Cleveland Herald, Nov. 23.

We are in possession of some facts concerning a case of suspected poisoning in Lowellville, Mahoning County. The names of parties concerned we are not able to give at present, but as the whole matter will immediately undergo legal investigation, they will soon be made known. The facts are briefly as follows: Some two weeks ago a man in Lowellville borrowed of a neighbor a small quantity of flour, and in the course of a few days returned a like quantity. The neighbor received the returned flour and emptied it into a bag already partly full. Not having occasion to use from this bag immediately, it was left untouched, until another neighbor, making preparations for a party, came to borrow, when the whole bag full was loaned her. The latter took the flour, made up a quantity of bread, pies and cake, and had the party as proposed. All the guests, fifteen or twenty, partook of the food made from the flour, and were immediately seized with sickness. A physician was sent for at once, and happily no lives were lost. The doctor suspected poisoning, and taking a portion of the flour from the top of the bag, and another portion from the bottom, with some of the cake, &c., made from it, sent the whole to Prof. J. L. Cassells, of this city, for analysis. That has just been completed, and has disclosed that the cake, &c., and the flour taken from the top of the bag, contain arsenic in large quantities, while in the flour at the bottom of the bag none at all is to be found. This would show that the flour returned by the first borrower, which was put in the bag on the top of some that was already there, was poisoned. An order for the arrest of the person returning the flour has been issued, and was to be executed Saturday. In explanation of the motive for poisoning the flour, it is said that the man who borrowed and returned it has some trouble with his wife, and the latter having gone to the neighbor from whom the flour was borrowed with her grievances, has created an enmity toward her in the breast of the husband. Further developments may be expected soon.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

The Case of Benj. B. Rosenberg—Arguments of Counsel on the Motion to Quash the Indictment—Decision of the Court Reserved.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judges Nelson and Blatchford.

The United States vs. Benjamin B. Rosenberg.

—The arguments of council on the motion to quash the indictment was resumed at 11 A. M., yesterday, before a large audience.

Ex-Judge Davies continued his argument for the Government. He said: Yesterday, while discussing the question which, I thought, was a very important one to have considered, I sought to establish beyond all controversy the meaning of the twelfth section of the act of 1813. My object in doing so was to give a history of this section, which is now under discussion and examination. I showed that the 12th section of the act of 1813 was originally but the 10th section of the act reported by Mr. Grundy as Chairman of Foreign Relations in the House; and in his report is foreshadowed the necessity of the provisions of the act of 1813, which came down from the Senate and was concurred in by the House, and thus becomes part of the act. To show that I was not incorrect in this position, that the 12th section of the act of 1813 has been held to be useful in its application by all the courts of the country, I referred to a little incident which occurred to myself in 1838, namely, where a person who had been but one night in Canada during his five years residence in the States was not permitted to cast his vote at an election. Having it conceded that this original 10th section of the act—now its 12th section—is of universal application, I maintain it follows legally that the 13th section has the same operation. It follows as a regular consequence, also, that the statement of the learned gentleman on the other side cannot be maintained with gravity, namely, that the word certificate, being used in the 13th section, shows that it is not of general application, and that it applies only to seamen, because the 1st section of the act of 1813 makes reference to them alone, and not to persons in the sphere of Rosenberg.

The Court is well aware of the decision in the case of Spratt vs. Spratt, reported in vol. 4, Peters, page 493, which does not recognize the propriety of holding such an opinion. I have put a few points in writing which I will take the opportunity of submitting. The first has reference to the laws of 1865, chap. 740. Section 4 of this act provides that "any person not born in the United States on applying to have his name placed on the registry shall prove that he is a citizen of the United States by producing a certificate of naturalization from a court of competent jurisdiction." Section 2 of chapter 812, of the laws of 1866, contains this provision: "Unless three of the board have personal knowledge of the naturalization, &c." And when the question is raised upon the naturalization of a person, proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the inspectors that the person claiming to be placed on the register is the identical person named in the certificate." Mr. Justice Johnson, of the Seventh District, on an application for a *mandamus* to compel the registration of an alien who had produced such a certificate as is set forth in the indictment, but was refused registration by the Inspectors, on the ground that the naturalization had been obtained by fraud practiced upon the Court, held that the certificate of the Clerk under the seal of the Court was conclusive evidence to the Inspectors of the truth of its recitals, and granted the writ. The long-established custom of Courts to issue "certificates of citizenship" to persons naturalized instead of exemplified copies of the entire record, including the oaths of witnesses and of the party, is one of which Courts should take judicial notice. It is obvious from the language of the act of 1813 that Congress intended to recognize the validity of the certificate. The 13th section speaks of any certificate or evidence of citizenship, in the disjunction, obviously recognizing the different forms of evidencing the fact. As where the naturalization is by act of Congress a certified copy of the act may be evidence of the citizenship. Or where by judgment of Court an exemplified copy of the record may be evidence, or by established usage a certificate of citizenship. If we have succeeded in making ourselves understood, we hope the Court will see the legality of not sustaining the opposing counsel in their claims,—that the prisoner shall, if guilty, suffer for a crime so henious as to shock even the Court itself.

Mr. Graham replied for the defence. After touching on many points adverted to the day previous by his associate, Mr. Stoughton, he said: I had not the opportunity of listening yesterday to the able argument of Mr. Stoughton, my learned associate, but I have learned from the papers this morning that his points were excellently put, with regard to the legality of our pleading, and the necessity of having this indictment quashed. The prosecutions against Rosenberg were originated on the 21st, or at all events on the 22d of October last. They were founded on the affidavits of Mr. Murray, the Marshal of this District, who appeared before Commissioner Osborn and alleged that certain frauds had been committed, and that if he was allowed an opportunity he would be able to make good his assertions by at least three or four witnesses. A warrant was issued, and a hearing was initiated on the 22d; and on the 24th of that same month, (October,) while the physicians were around his (Rosenberg's) bed, the undertakers were outside at work; for on the day the Commissioner rendered his judgment, Rosenberg was served with three bench warrants, and a *venire* was issued to summon thirty-six grand jurors for the 28th of October. Rosenberg goes on to show in his affidavit that Murray is not an *indifferent* person, as the Marshal was, as complainant, disqualified from serving a *venire*. Judges Yates and Thomson, and many other learned authorities, have decided that although a sheriff did not draw the *petit* jurors himself, but by deputy, he could not, being a complainant, prostitute the duties of his office to such a purpose. Therefore Mr. Murray, as a Marshal, was disqualified from being a complainant when he summoned the Grand Jurors. Another point I'll make, *aliunde* the indictment, that the witnesses were not sworn in open Court. When the act of March 3, 1813, was passed we were in a state of war with a great Power. There were some tangles in the mane of the British lion which only an American Court could remove. [Laughter.] This legislation was suggested by an evil practice of the nation with whom we were at war. This war concluded with the Treaty of Ghent, December 24, 1814, ratified February 17, 1815. The law had a double aspect. In its 1st section, it declared what should be the state of things when the war with Great Britain was over. In its 2d section, it declared what should be the law from the time it took effect. The 1st, 11th and 14th sections are strictly in conformity with its title. The 12th and 13th sections are consistent with that too; but admit of greater latitude of intention and meaning. The consideration of this Court is—was the National Legislature legislating for a particular mischief or not, and what is the mischief indicated by the title of the act in question? It cannot be disputed that the duty of the Court is two-fold: 1st, to discover the intention of the law-makers; 2d, to execute it, if the language used will admit of it—or, at any rate, as far as it will. If the intention and phraseology of the act are not commensurate, which shall prevail? If the Court applies language to a case not within the intention of Congress, it would be as much legislation as if it unjustified by the language used. We do not deny but what the language is to be rationally construed, and that Congress are to be supposed to have meant that it should have its full meaning, unless they have otherwise said. Does not the title of this act tell us what they intended? Does not the particularity of its provisions show upon what subjects their minds were engaged? If they alluded to the subject of naturalization in the course of these provisions was it incidentally or not? Can this Court believe that that subject, as a subject, was before their eyes, or that they were amending the general plan or scheme of naturalization? Or were not the chord of section 12 drawn tighter, however they may have affected naturalization generally, to help out the particular plan of this particular act? In other words, was not this act a particular plan for the cure or eradication of a particular evil, and nothing else? The scope of this act, as we understand it, was to prevent the employment on board American vessels of any persons except American citizens and colored natives, unless the persons so employed belonged to some foreign nation which had not, by treaty or special convention, prohibited a like employment to American citizens who had not become citizens of that nation. It was also allowed to American vessels to receive a seaman or seafaring man not a citizen of the United States on board of an American vessel in a foreign port, as a passenger, with the written permission of the proper officers of his country. It was also permitted to an American vessel, in a foreign port, to receive any American seaman, according to the law, or to employ American seamen there to supply any deficiency in the crew, or to employ the subjects of that country, if its laws did not prohibit, to make up such a deficiency. Another light in which to view this matter is this. In forbidding the various acts, which were clearly within the first eleven sections of the act of March, 1813, the action of Congress would have been *brutum fulmen*, had not some penalty been annexed to a transgression of its will. This necessity produced the 13th section. Does the mere fact that it follows the 12th section have a wider meaning? Another view is this. Section 12 is to be construed by a different rule from section 13, if it is supposed to be a piece of general legislation. Section 13 is a criminal statute. Supposing section 12 to amend the general scheme of naturalization, or to implant a new feature in it required the sanction or protection of section 13? The policy of that section is perfectly apparent. It was to prevent foreigners gaining admission to American vessels, either by forged certificates of naturalization, or by the fraudulent use of real ones. Commanders of public vessels, as well as the commanders and owners of private vessels, and collectors of ports might be imposed upon by one or other of these means, and Congress means to make that imposition a felony, and punish it as such. Unless this Court reasons differently in reference to a political body, from what it does in reference to a natural body, it must suppose that the affliction it (Congress) labored under was its great and absorbing thought, and the cure of it its main and cardinal aim. The public mind in this country, in 1813, was fermented by the excitement and solicitude attendant upon a war. Naturalization and other great topics which demand the attention of statesmen, in times of peace could only have been referred to incidentally. They could well be postponed to a time of repose. In deciding upon the sufficiency of an indictment, a resort must be had to the rules of the common law. The Constitution of the United States does not tell what an indictment shall contain. If anything will do that is indorsed as an indictment, there is little protection in the constitutional provision. It is not too much to say that whatever the jury have got to find, to convict of an offence should be the subject of averment. There is a conclusive view to show that the act in question contemplated forging the certificate of naturalization in the name of a real person, and not a fictitious person. Section 12 makes it a felony to sell or dispose of any such certificate to any person other than the one for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it might of right belong. If the previous offences contemplated forgeries in the names of fictitious persons, it is not easy to see why selling or disposing of a genuine certificate shall be put in the same section with it. There could be no impropriety in associating in the same section, firstly, offences growing out of trafficing in false certificates in the names of existing persons; and, secondly, the improperly trading in genuine certificates. The relation of these crimes shows a design to prevent real persons using false certificates in their true name, and false persons using real certificates not in their name. It will be observed that this act does not reach the offences of criminally using a genuine certificate. The vendor or disposer is reached, and not the *vendée* or *disposée*. It will also be seen that the act of Congress does not agree with the views of the prosecution. They do not concede the fact—although such is the fact—that there are just such records as are mentioned in the so-called certificates. They say that, if there are such judgments, they are false, and so are the certificates based upon them. All the counts in each indictment are bad, for not setting forth the particular intent of the crime. The precedents show this to be an element of an indictment for forgery, whether at Common Law or under a statute. Presuming the act of March 3, 1813, to be alive, according to Judge Benedict, and general statute so far as section 13 is concerned, Congress only meant to, and could only legislate for offences against the United States. Hence every count in the indictment should show that the design of the crimes laid was to acquire, destroy, or otherwise affect some right which the laws of the United States alone could give. Suppose the object of the crime charged was to give some State right—something which State laws alone could confer—would it be a crime punishable by the laws or in the Courts of the United States? It might have been to perfect the title to, or make a perfect transfer of real estate under the control of State laws. Is it to be presumed that the intent was to vote under Federal laws or for federal officers, or to obtain any other federal right? The indictment ought to aver, upon its face, the motive for, or object of the crime, as the prosecution mean to prove it. Are they afraid to do this in pleading? If it would end their case in pleading it would also in proof. Do the prosecution mean to say, when two sets of laws—national and State—have been violated, it shall be presumed it was the former? The statutes of this State provide for forging the record of a State Court. They are the bases of State as well as of Federal rights. If the object of the crime is not averred, and found, as a fact in this Court, what is to prevent an independent prosecution in the State Courts? The defendant might thus be punished twice, when he really only meant to commit one offence. Being a criminal—a penal statute—the act in question is to be strictly construed. (Counsel here quoted a host of authorities on that point.) Each indictment is repugnant and inconsistent. Four of the counts set forth the same alleged certificate as utterly and entirely false. The fifth and last count avers it to be a genuine instrument, and to have been validly issued. While the law permits the indictment to exhibit ingenuity in anticipating every phase of the proof on the trial, it does not permit a Grand Jury to present a fact untruly. Either the instruments in question were true or they were false. They cannot be both; nor can the same pleading so treat them. It is perfectly plain that the offences of making, passing, or using as true, relate to certificates or evidences of citizenship in the names of real persons. If this is not so, then the document could not become effective for voting, without the commission of another offence, namely, assuming to be the fictitious persons named in them. Unless the indictment concedes, or avers, that the would-be citizen is a real person, how can the Court see in the face of it that the documents are capable of doing harm or mischief. The four first counts in each indictment fall on this ground. The fifth count in each indictment avers that the citizen who, in the other counts, is represented to be a fictitious personage, is a real one, and the one for whom the evidence of naturalization was intended. The third and fourth counts in each indictment set forth two distinct offences. They each charge a "passing" and "using as true." If they are coordinate offences, involving the same punishment, each count should contain one offence. Upon any other principle, all the offences in the section could be put into one count. The fifth count in each indictment is liable to the same objection. It charges "a making sale of" and a "disposing." In pleading under a statute creating a felony, the words of the statute are not always sufficient, as was seen in the case of The People *vs.* Johnson, referred to by Parker.

Mr. Stoughton followed in an argument inforcing the statements of Mr. Graham, after which counsel for the prosecution announced the case so far closed.

The presiding Judge said the decision would be reserved, and ordered the crier to adjourn the Court until Friday, at 11 A. M.

Card from the United States District-Attorney.

New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I have no disposition to try in the newspapers the case of the United States *vs.* William Fullerton *et al.*, now under indictment for conspiring to receive bribes to obstruct justice, and for other offences. The case will be called before Judge Nelson on the 3d of December next. I wish simply to call attention to one statement made in the card of the principal respondent, which appears in your issue of this day. I am accused of instituting this proceeding against him in self-defence. He would have the public believe that I am attempting to crush him, because I am myself in danger from his attacks. He thus, very cunningly, inverts the relations which we sustain to each other. The fact is, that before Mr. Fullerton took any steps against me he had ascertained that exposure of his conduct in the Smith matter was inevitable. He hoped, by making vigorous efforts, to secure my removal, and thus ward off the indictment which was threatening. Failing in that, he trusted that he might delude the public into the belief that the prosecution against him, which was sure to follow, was a desperate resort to which he had driven me; and it is for this latter purpose that he publishes his card of to-day. The public will remember how earnestly and how bitterly, with the aid and encouragement of persons who were under indictment in this district, Mr. Fullerton lately attacked me before the President, and how loudly he clamored for my suspension from office. They will also remember how ignominiously that attack failed. If they wondered what could have been the motives which actuated so crafty and learned a lawyer in instigating so impotent an attack, their wonderment must cease in view of the disclosures which are now made to them. The facts which have already been made public, and which will more fully appear at the trial, will show which of us has acted in self-defence, and to which of us may properly be ascribed "the leadership of the whisky ring."

Yours respectfully, SAMUEL G. COURTNEY,
United States Attorney.

EVACUATION DAY.

The Military and Fire Department Parade, &c.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of the evacuation of the country by the British was celebrated yesterday with rather more than the usual spirit. Flags were flying from all the public and nearly all the private buildings, and the streets were filled with gaily-dressed promenaders enjoying the bright sunshine while yet they might. By orders of Major-Gen. Shaler, a parade of the First Division National Guard took place at 2 P. M., and a parade of the First, Second, and Third Battalions of the Fire Department also took place at an early hour. Crowds assembled about noon in Union square and Fourteenth-street, along Fourth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street and in Madison square, in front of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the concourse was so great that traffic was entirely stopped for several hours. At 11 o'clock the various regiments forming the First Division commenced to assemble at the stations assigned them, the First Brigade forming in West Twelfth-street, the Second Brigade in West Thirteenth-street, the Third Brigade in West Fourteenth-street, the Fourth Brigade in West Fifteenth-street, and the First Brigade of Cavalry in West Sixteenth-street, the right of each resting on Fifth-avenue. At 2 P. M. the command "march" was given, and the various brigades, the Fifth Regiment having the post of honor, moved down to Fourteenth-street and through Fourteenth-street to Fourth-avenue. The line of march was then up Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, up Madison-avenue to Twenty-seventh-street, and thence to the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The head of the procession reached the hotel at a few minutes after 3 o'clock. Just before it arrived, Gov. FENTON, accompanied by his family and staff and several private friends, appeared on the balcony of the hotel, and was warmly cheered. The procession was nearly an hour and a half in passing. The honors were of course carried off by the Seventh Regiment, which turned out ten full companies, and looked and marched even better than usual. The Seventy-first, with their showy uniform, also came in for a share of applause, though the regiment was rather weak in numbers. The Zouave regiment, leading the First Brigade, attracted attention by the excellence of its marching as well as by its reputation earned during the war. Two Brooklyn regiments—the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh—marched with the Third Brigade, and made a creditable appearance. While passing the Clarendon Hotel, the Governor elect appeared on the balcony, and was cheered by the crowd below.

The general effect of the parade was somewhat marred by two or three of the regiments appearing in overcoats while the others were without them. The day was sufficiently warm to render overcoats quite unnecessary, and some uniformity should have been observed in this respect.

After passing the Fifth-avenue Hotel the troops were dismissed.

PARADE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A parade of one brigade of the Fire Department took place under the command of Chief Engineer KINGSLAND. Officers and men were in full uniform, with overcoat and cloth cap, and presented a highly creditable appearance as they formed in a general column around Union-square. The brigade consisted of three battalions. The First Battalion, under the command of Engineer MACKEY, was composed of Engine Companies Nos. 5, 17, 20 and 28, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 6. The Second Battalion, under the command of Engineer BRANDON, was composed of Engine Companies Nos. 7, 10, 27 and 33, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 7. The Third Battalion, under the command of Engineer SHERIDAN, was composed of Engine Companies Nos. 2, 14, 21 and 26, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 5.

The column moved from Union-square soon after 10 o'clock, and proceeded down Broadway to Canal-street, through Hudson-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-third-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue, Fourteenth-street to Union-square, where the companies were dismissed.

BRUTAL MURDER.

Terrible Affray in a Saloon Among Rowdies—One of the Gang Killed—Arrest of the Murderer and all of the Participants.

A very serious row occurred yesterday morning, at a very early hour, in a Canal-street saloon or restaurant, when knives, clubs and pistols were freely used by the combatants, and one of them was so terribly handled that he died soon after the arrival of the Police upon the scene.

It appears the "champion" prize fighter, NED O'BALDWIN, was out on a drinking bout on Tuesday night, with a party of congenial spirits, among them being FELIX LARKIN, his pugilistic backer and proprietor of a drinking saloon on the corner of Charlton and West streets, TIM COLLINS, a "light-weight" pugilist, WM. MCLEAN, a Philadelphia rough, and DANIEL O'DAY, who keeps a dram shop on the corner of Greenwich and Charlton streets. These five men found themselves at 3 o'clock yesterday morning on the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, having enjoyed themselves in the peculiarly festive manner habitual to those of their mode of life and thought. A want of something more solid than rum or whisky was felt by some of the party, and a move in the direction of a restaurant close by was suggested, and forthwith adopted by all except O'BALDWIN, who bade his friends good-bye, and started homeward.

LARKIN, COLLINS, O'DAY and MCLEAN then entered the saloon situated in the basement of No. 483 Canal-street, kept by HUGH CAMPBELL. As they took seats at one of the side-tables, LARKIN demanded something to eat in a violent and abusive manner, using an opprobrious epithet toward the proprietor, who stood behind the counter. CAMPBELL took offence at the language and manner of LARKIN, though no serious difficulty then occurred. He took the orders of his troublesome and noisy customers, and while endeavoring to fill their orders, LARKIN again addressed him in an insulting manner, using vile and profane language. Angry words soon passed between CAMPBELL and LARKIN, and a fight seemed evident, at which juncture little TIM COLLINS ran up the steps into the street, shouted "Police" and "Murder," and as no immediate response was made by the guardians of the night, hastened to the restaurant in time to see the terrific battle which ensued.

As soon as CAMPBELL saw that a row was imminent he tapped on the partition behind the bar or counter, and so awakened his barkeeper, JOHN BERRIGAN, who jumped out of bed in his shirt and soon found himself engaged in deadly conflict with two or three strange men before he could dress himself. The details of the disturbance are from this point very conflicting, as the eye-witnesses of or participants in the struggle are naturally much confused in their recollections of the affray. It appears, however, that when CAMPBELL resented the foul and abusive language used by LARKIN, in words suggestive of recrimination and abuse, blows were exchanged between them and a pistol shot was fired by one of the Larkin party, the bullet being no doubt intended for CAMPBELL, as it passed his person and lodged in the mirror frame behind the counter, having first pierced a daguerretype likeness of CAMPBELL, the head of the portrait being rather suggestively destroyed by the missile. CAMPBELL seems to have paid especial attention to LARKIN, and singled him out as a personal antagonist, for they must have fought desperately. The others had a running skirmish with BERRIGAN, the barkeeper, for the room bears evidence of a fierce struggle, as nearly every object in it is marked with the blood of the participants, and when visited by the writer the restaurant was a fearful scene indeed, as the chairs and tables were in the utmost confusion and all spotted with blood.

The noise of the disturbance at length reached the ears of the Police on patrol in the neighborhood and when Officers JONES and DAPKE, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, rushed into the restaurant they found BERRIGAN indulging in a rampaging scuffle with his two antagonists around the room, while LARKIN was found in one of the little oyster stalls on one side of the saloon standing up against the wall and supporting himself with one hand on the table, grasping a revolver. CAMPBELL was standing in front of him, with his left arm round LARKIN's body, while with his right he was plunging a large dirk-knife into his antagonist's body. The Police put a sudden stop to the contest by arresting all of the combatants, COLLINS having evidently escaped from the saloon before their arrival, and was probably only a spectator of the scene.

LARKIN soon began to sink from the effect of his wounds, and died shortly after the arrival of the officers. His remains were then removed to his late residence, No. 136 Charlton-street, where they were visited by a large concourse of people during the forenoon, the deceased being a well-known individual in that part of the City. CAMPBELL and BERRIGAN were locked up in a cell together, and they presented a most shocking spectacle, as their clothes were all clotted with blood and dirt. O'DAY and MCLEAN were also arrested, and a sailor named FREDERICK SELMETZ, who had been heard speaking of a disturbance he had witnessed, was also taken in custody. COLLINS, the "light weight" man, also turned up during the morning, and when Coroner FLYNN arrived at the Station-house in Greenwich-street, he made himself quite conspicuous by endeavoring to go bail for all of the prisoners; he did not seem to care which he befriended as long as he could become a bondsman for some of them.

While the Coroner was endeavoring to glean the facts from among the mass of contradictory statements presented, the Station-house was thronged by a miscellaneous and highly suggestive assemblage of "sporting" characters, street loungers, bar-room loafers and minor politicians, among whom loomed the "great" O'BALDWIN, who seemed to derive additional renown from the fact that the murdered man had been his friend and patron. The prisoner O'DAY was released on his own recognizances by the Coroner, as he considered him a responsible man, and he demanded bail for the others in the sum of $500 each, which was subsequently furnished. ANN HINES, the cook employed in the restaurant, was also found in custody, and it was understood that she was released on bail during the afternoon. She received two or three cuts on the hand. The inquest was then adjourned until 12 o'clock on Saturday.

Drs. KNOX, MARTIN, FINNELL and LYNCH made a *post-mortem* examination of the remains yesterday when they found an incised wound over the left eyebrow, an inch and a half long, and extending to the bone, evidently caused by a club. They also found that the frontal bone and the orbital plate were fractured by the blow, and that a portion of the bone had been detached from the skull. A stab wound was also found six inches from the left nipple and four from the axilla, penetrating the chest and heart; a stab wound was discovered in the abdomen below the navel, another in the back and to the left of the spinal column. The left parietal bone was fractured, and there were seven scalp wounds in the head, all ragged and irregular, nearly all one or two inches in length, as well as several slight incised wounds on the left hand. The wound through the heart was the immediate cause of death, though the abdomen and skull wounds were both sufficient to have caused death. The Police captured two clubs, (both shattered,) three pistols and two large knives, and they were no doubt the weapons used by the belligerents.

Such is the story of this sanguinary encounter, and it affords a brief but telling commentary upon the morals of the Metropolis and the necessity of curbing the belligerent tendencies of the rowdy portion of our population. Coroner FLYNN yesterday impaneled the following persons as a jury: CHRIS. O'DONALD, No. 53 Macdougal-street; JOHN LYNCH, No. 162 Leroy-street; JAMES FAY, No. 560 Greenwich-street; JAMES PURCELL, No. 59 King-street; CHARLES H. DIAMOND, No. 161 Spring-street; JOHN H. WALSH, No. 121 Charlton-street; JOHN FLYNN, No. 681 Broadway, and CHARLES SUSS, No. 85 Charlton-street. The jury viewed the remains of the deceased, and the Coroner granted the necessary permit for burial.

THE GAMBLE CASE.

The Body of the Late Mrs. Gamble Removed from Green-Wood Cemetery and Taken to New-York—Strange Conduct of Coroner Flavin—A Permit Applied for to Reinter the Body in Green-Wood Cemetery.

The Gamble case, with which the readers of the TIMES are already familiar, has again acquired notoriety in consequence of the action of Coroner FLAVIN, of Brooklyn. It will be remembered that a short time since Coroner FLAVIN had Mr. GAMBLE and Mrs. HUJUS arrested on a charge of having caused the death of Mrs. MARGARET GAMBLE in August last. Both parties had been acquitted on a similar charge, brought against them before a Justice in Rockland County, and the reason assigned by Coroner FLAVIN for the action he subsequently took in the matter was that he wished to hold an inquest on the body of the deceased lady for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was any truth in the report that she had died from the effects of poison. This he was restrained from doing by an order issued by Judge GILBERT, which was published in the columns of this paper about ten days ago.

Yesterday Coroner FLAVIN, accompanied by the Coroner of Rockland County, waited on Dr. STILES at the Office of the Board of Health in Brooklyn, and asked for a permit to disinter the body of Mrs. GAMBLE, and remove it from Green-Wood Cemetery to Rockland County, where it is stated that an inquest was to be held. The permit was granted, and the two Coroners, accompanied by a man with a light wagon, went out to Green-Wood Cemetery between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, opened the grave and brought the remains of the late Mrs. GAMBLE over to New-York. The intention of holding an inquest in Rockland County seems, however, to have been very suddenly abandoned, as Coroner FLAVIN again made his appearance in the Health Office, Brooklyn, and asked Dr. STILES to give him a permit to take the body back to Brooklyn, and reinter it in Green-Wood Cemetery. Dr. STILES informed the Coroner that it was out of his power to furnish a document of that kind, and that he must apply at the New-York Health Office. The case has excited considerable comment, and much indignation is expressed that the body of the deceased lady, which has already been opened for the purpose of having the contents of the stomach analyzed, should be treated in such an apparently heartless manner.

POLICE TRIALS.

The Assault on the Editor of the Sun.

A very large calendar of complaints against policemen was disposed of yesterday morning at headquarters, Commissioners ACTON, BRENNAN and MANIERRE sitting at trials. It comprised only charges preferred by superior officers against their subordinates for neglect of duty, failure to discover burglars, &c. In the afternoon citizens' complaints were heard before Commissioners BOSWORTH, MANIERRE and BRENNAN. The session continued until nearly 6 o'clock in the evening.

CHARGE OF IMPROPER CONDUCT.

Mr. ISAAC W. ENGLAND appeared as complainant against Patrolmen PER LEE FONDA and JAMES G. MCCOMB, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. Mr. ENGLAND is managing editor of the New-York *Sun*. On the morning of the 12th inst. witness left the *Sun* office, (where he had been from early in the evening,) about 2 o'clock, and proceeded down the westerly side of Broadway, on his way to the Jersey City Ferry. While passing down the block between Fulton and Dey streets he was suddenly assaulted, without warning or provocation, by a party of three men, one of whom advanced toward witness in front, and struck at him, while the other two came up behind, and assaulted him. During the *melée* which ensued EDWARD JONES, an employe of the *Sun*, who was on his way to the telegraph office, came to witness' assistance. The assailants were scarcely driven off when Officer LEE FONDA, whose post was Dey-street, from Broadway to the river, came up to the party. Witness stated the circumstances to the officer, demanding that his assailants should be arrested, when FONDA replied that he could not arrest them without a warrant. Officer MCCOMB then came up, saying he was the officer on that post. Witness told MCCOMB who he was. The officer told him to make less noise. Witness insisted that his assailants should be arrested. The officer replied that if he did not "shut up his head" he would arrest him; witness a second time demanded of MCCOMB the arrest of the parties, and offered to go to the Station-house to prefer the charge; MCCOMB then seized witness and dragged him toward the Station-house, one of the assailants walking along on the other side of the officer; another of the party followed directly after, whom witness heard make the remark, "If I am taken in I shall lose my situation;" witness thereupon cried out, "Bring him in, any way." Arrived at the Station-house, witness noticed that the party who had followed on behind had disappeared. MCCOMB made a charge against witness of disorderly conduct. Witness explained the facts to Sergt. WOODWARD, who was in command; the Sergeant reprimanded the officer for his conduct, and at request of witness sent him out to find the missing assailant; MCCOMB soon returned with the other assailant; the assailants proved to be two brothers named CARTER; they were locked up and in the morning brought before Justice DOWLING; they subsequently pleaded guilty and paid a fine of $50 each. At the time witness insisted on an arrest being made, the parties charged did not deny having made the assault.

EDWARD JONES corroborated this statement. He was taking a dispatch to the telegraph office when his attention was attracted.

WALTER CARTER, residing in Brooklyn, one of the parties fined $50, testified that he was in such condition from the effect of drinking on the night in question, that he could not distinctly remember the circumstance that occurred.

CHAS. S. WEYMAN, belonging to the editorial staff of the *Sun*, testified that Officer MCCOMB, subsequent to the occurrence referred to, called at the editorial rooms of that paper and endeavored to induce Mr. ENGLAND not to press a charge before the Police Commissioners or the Courts; Mr. ENGLAND replied that he considered it his duty to make the charge, as he did not regard him (MCCOMB) to be a fit person to act as policeman; the officer immediately changed his tone, and said he was prepared to prove that Mr. ENGLAND had been at HELMBOLD's that night and was drunk when the difficulty took place.

Officer WM. H. BROOKS, called for the defence, testified to seeing MCCOMB and Mr. ENGLAND having hold of each other; heard Mr. ENGLAND request MCCOMB to make the arrest.

VAUGHAN CARTER testified to attempting to go between the parties in the first instance; was tripped up by an insurance patrolman who was present, and cut the back of his head by falling on the grating. Witness was acquainted with Officer MCCOMB; followed close behind his brother WALTER, Mr. ENGLAND and the officer, toward the Station-house, but when near Liberty-street slipped away, as he believed, unperceived by MCCOMB; the latter shortly after came to the store where witness was employed, (No. 203 Broadway,) and brought him to the Station-house; witness had been to the Olympic Theatre during the evening, and to several drinking places.

Officer FONDA testified on his own behalf that Mr. ENGLAND requested him to make the arrest, but saw no marks of violence on him; the other party made a counter charge. Officer MCCOMB came up and took charge of the case, and as soon as the parties left, witness went on patroling his beat.

Officer MCCOMB testified that when he came up there was the appearance of there having been a fight. Mr. ENGLAND requested him to arrest two parties; MCCOMB asked why; ENGLAND repeated his request; the officer said he would lock the whole three up if he did not make less noise; said ENGLAND, "No, you won't," whereupon the officer took him by the collar; "he offered resistance, and I pulled him a little way."

Nothing further material was elicited. It would seem that a citizen assaulted on the highway at 2 o'clock in the morning would naturally deem it very strange, upon delivering his assailants into the hands of policemen, at the same time offering to go to the Station-house and prefer his charge, to be told that it would be necessary for him to procure a warrant before an arrest could be made. Nor is it a circumstance in MCCOMB's favor that he was acquainted with the assailants.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

SAMUEL SMITH, who was arrested on Tuesday by Capt. JOURDAN, on suspicion of larceny, was yesterday arraigned before the Magistrate on a charge of being a party to the burglary in the dwelling of Mrs. ANN CULLOM, of No. 409 West Forty-fourth-street, who testified that on the 24th inst. a room in her house was forced open and $40 in cash, two shawls, a dress and watch and two pairs of pantaloons were abstracted therefrom. As the prisoner SMITH had all the property, except the watch and money, in his possession, he was committed for trial. The watch was recovered from a store in Bleecker-street, where a man named "Joe" had sold it.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer DUNN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, found three men in the alleyway leading to the stable of ANDREW NOLAN, No. 26 East Seventeenth-street. Two escaped, but the third, a colored man, was arrested, and gave the name of LOSELLE MENKINSON. The rear window of the stable had been forced open, and the prisoner was therefore committed for trial on a charge of burglary.

ROBBED OF A WATCH.

EDWARD BLAKE, of Four Corners, Staten Island, stated in his complaint that he spent Monday night in the company of LIZZIE MORAN, at No. 31 Greene-street, and that he discovered in the morning that he had been robbed of his watch worth $40. The girl, when arraigned, said that BLAKE came to the house drunk, and she put him in a room and left him, and that afterward he had a fight with a man named TOPHEY, who took the watch, but promised to return it. She was, however, committed to answer at the General Sessions.

ANOTHER CASE.

HENRY COULOMB, of No. 4 Neilson-place, says that Tuesday evening he spent a few moments in the company of MARY HALL, at No. 175 Greene-street, during which she abstracted $23 from his person. She made no answer to the charge, and was committed for trial.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE LINEN GAME.

Some days ago, CHRISTIAN RICHER was in his wood-yard, when HERMAN RUPERT entered, having a large quantity of linen which he had obtained at a great bargain, and was anxious to sell so that the purchaser could make a handsome profit. RICHER was tempted, but linen not being in his line he had just declined, when KARL BAKER came in and gave an order for a small amount of wood. The available linen was thrust at the new comer, and he at once offered to take it. Unfortunately, he had not the money about him to pay for it, and, in this dilemma, requested a loan from RICHER, offering to leave the linen as security. This seemed safe enough, and RICHER advanced the money, whereupon the two men promptly departed. Not long afterward RICHER discovered that the linen was comparatively worthless, and that he had been the victim of an ancient trick. He therefore caused the arrest of the two men yesterday, and they were committed for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Mount Sinai Hospital, by Coroner KEENAN, over the remains of LEONARD WEISS, late of No. 442 West Thirty-eighth-street, who, it appears, while partially intoxicated on Monday last, fell from the front platform of an Eighth-avenue car near Twenty-fifth-street, and was run over. The deceased had his right leg seriously fractured, and death ensued yesterday. The House surgeon gave it as his opinion that death had resulted from *delirium tremens*, combined with the shock of the injury, and the jury rendered a verdict to that effect.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—JAMES HUGHES, aged 50, and having no residence, was run over on the 15th inst. by a milk wagon, in the First-avenue, near Fourth-street, when he sustained such severe injuries that death ensued yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Deceased succeeded in walking several blocks down the avenue after the accident before his condition attracted attention. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest.

MINOR ACCIDENTS.—WM. QUINN, a resident of Brooklyn, was struck by a pillar while moving an archway in rear of No. 78 Broad-street, and had a leg fractured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital......MICHAEL DOLAN, a sailor, aged 47, fell into the hold of the ship *Gem*, at Pier No. 27 East River, and sustained severe injuries. He was removed to Bellevue......Early yesterday morning LUCIUS H. WARMINGTON, aged 35, and a brakesman on the Hudson River Railroad, was thrown from the top of a sleeping car at Fort Washington, and severely injured in the head. It is supposed that he was struck by a bridge. He was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital.

PICTURES AND POETRY OF PALESTINE.—A lecture on the Battle-fields of the Bible and the Chivalry of the Scriptures, will be delivered at Dr. DOWLING's Church, Bedford-street, corner of Downing, this evening, by Mr. BANVARD, the well-known artist and traveler. The lecture will be illustrated by numerous panoramic paintings, taken from sketches made during the lecturer's travels in the Holy Land. The proceeds are for the benefit of the Sabbath School connected with the church.

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX.—The Vice-President elect, with his bride, has been in the City for several days, and will remain here until Saturday. His visit is solely for recreation, and for the purpose of making purchases of furniture, &c., for his Washington establishment. He is staying at the house of a relative, and is free from political bores.

UNION REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—The Union Republican City Convention will hold a meeting at their headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-second-street, on Friday, at 7:30 P. M., to take action upon the declination of the nomination for Corporation Counsel of C. P. SHAW.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At a late hour on Tuesday night, WILLIAM ROSS, of Fort Lee, was assaulted by a gang of thieves in Spring-street, near West, who knocked him down and robbed him of $20, making good their escape.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroners were notified yesterday, that GEO. WEBER, aged 52, had died suddenly at No. 526 East Twelfth-street, from unknown causes.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR.—A man, who gave his name as THOMAS MCCABE, was arrested at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, by Officer DOWNING, of the Forty-second Precinct, under the following circumstances: About the time mentioned the officer observed a young man attempting to force open the window of PATRICK FAGAN's grocery store, No. 181 Bridge-street, and hailed him, whereupon the aforesaid young man fluttered, threw a cold-chisel which he was using on the window-shutter on the sidewalk, and commenced running briskly. He was captured, however, after a short chase, taken to the Station-house and locked up. On his person was found a badge of the Western District Fire Department. He was taken before Judge CORNWELL and held for examination to-morrow.

"SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA."—This is the topic of the lecture to be delivered by Gen. KILPATRICK in the New-England Church, South Ninth-street, on Thanksgiving evening. This is the first lecture of the season delivered under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of the Eastern District.

NOMINATION OF CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The representatives of the various companies of the Western District Fire Department have nominated J. CUNNINGHAM, the present incumbent of the office, for the next term. The other candidates are JAMES GAFFNEY and WM. DOWD.

A BURGLAR OWNS UP.—MICHAEL LANIGAN was taken before Justice CORNWELL yesterday, charged with having, about ten days ago, feloniously entered Wilson's auction store, on Myrtle-avenue. He pleaded guilty, and was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE JURY CALENDAR FOR NOVEMBER CONTINUED THROUGH DECEMBER.

Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday made the following order in relation to the calendar of civil jury causes for November:

"Ordered that the calendar of civil jury causes for the present November Term be continued as the calendar for the ensuing December Jury Term, with the addition of such other jury causes as may be noticed for the December Term and put on the calendar, and that it shall not be necessary to notice anew or to put on the calendar anew causes undisposed of that are now on the calendar for the November Term."

THE TRADESMEN'S BANK CASE ADJOURNED TO FRIDAY.

The United States vs. Garniss E. Baker.—This case came up yesterday, pursuant to the adjournment. Judge BLATCHFORD announced that in consequence of his engagements in the Circuit Court he would be unable to go on with the case then, and therefore adjourned it until to-morrow.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge McCunn and a Jury.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT CASE.

James O'Connor vs. Maltby G. Lane.—The plaintiff showed that the defendant in 1866 preferred a complaint before Police Justice Kelly for grand larceny, alleged to have been committed by the plaintiff in taking forty loads of stone from the defendant's ground. An indictment was found for the alleged theft, and on the trial before Judge Russel the plaintiff was acquitted. He now brings this action to recover damages for the arrest. Several witnesses were introduced by the plaintiff to testify that the plaintiff had purchased the stone of the defendant for fifty cents a yard.

The Judge charged the jury that the principal question for them to consider was whether the defendant had probable cause to procure the arrest. Jury out.

For plaintiff, David Crawford, Levi A. Fuller and John S. De Hart, of Jersey City; for defendant, Niles and Bagley.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Tappan.

THE TRIAL OF LYNCH FOR THE MURDER OF KERRIGAN.

On the 4th of July, Francis Kerrigan, who resided in Underhill-avenue, near Warren-street, quarreled with one of his boarders, Joseph Lynch, and subsequently Lynch stabbed him with a pair of scissors, so that he died. The case, which was a very direct one, was up for trial yesterday, and the testimony was much the same as that presented at the Coroner's inquest. The jury rendered a verdict of "murder in the second degree," and the prisoner was sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years.

THE DRYER MURDER.

Fritz Housted, who pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, on a charge of killing Christian Dryer in Williamsburg, on the 24th of May last, was brought up and sentenced to the State Prison for fifteen years.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—NOV. 25.

Before Judge Garvin.

Gillender et al. vs. Pearl; motion granted and injunction order continued during the pendency of action, upon filing undertaking in the further sum of $10,000, if defendant shall demand it, with $10 costs.

By Judge Barbour.

Spungenbacher vs. Beonet; motion granted and cause referred.

Ives vs. Flanders et al.; motion denied and stay vacated.

Same vs. Same; same decision, with $5 costs.

Fowler vs. Burnham; motion setting aside order of Nov. 23, 1868, granted.

Heinold vs. Maxwell; motion granted.

Maxwell vs. Porter; motion granted.

Milnor vs. Mott; motion granted and cause referred.

Hodgin vs. Chapin; motion for commission granted, with $10 costs, to abide event.

McGucken vs. Coulter et al.; order granted.

Hoffman vs. Hoffman; motion granted, directing defendant to pay $10 per week alimony and $50 counsel fee five days after service of a copy of the order.

Womber vs. Manhattan Engraving Company; motion granted without costs.

Mass vs. Holmes; motion granted with $10 costs.

Jno. Devaine vs. Agnes Devaine; $5 per week alimony, and $50 counsel fee to be paid to defendant.

Weber, by guardian, vs. Johns; motion granted.

Knapp vs. Stein; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—NOV. 25.

By Judges Ingraham, Mullin and J. F. Barnard.

Henry M. Kinne et al. vs. Wm. G. Ford et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge J. F. Barnard.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 25.

By Judge Cardozo.

Van Riper et al. vs. Reed; judgment for plaintiffs according to the prayer of the complaint.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 25, 1868.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62	107⅞	500	Q. M. Co	23⅜
30,000	5-20 C., '64	108⅜	100	do	23½
3,000	do	108⅜	100	do	23⅜
40,000	do	108	400	Adams Ex	49⅛
11,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	113⅛	300	do....bet. call	49⅛
20,000	do	113⅜	100	do	49⅜
50,000	do.........s3	113⅜	100	do..... 2d call	49⅛
50,000	do.... flat. s20	111⅛	20	Amer. Ex., bet. call	44
10,000	5-20s, C., 65, new	110⅝	50	Merch. Un. Ex	20⅛
13,000	5-20s, C, '67	111⅛	100	do	20⅜
10,000	do.........c	111⅛	50	N. Y. Cen	124⅛
10,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	106⅜	200	Erie.......bet. call	38
10,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	56½	8	N. Y. & N. H	140
6,000	Mo. St. 6s	90	200	Reading	98⅜
15,000	N. Car. St. 6s	65⅛	100	Mich. So. & N. I	88⅝
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new, bet. call	68½	27	do	88⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 Conv't	120	15	Ill. Central	143½
6,000	Erie 3d M	94	400	Clev. & Pitts	87⅞
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bds	114⅛	84	C. C. Cin. & Ind	77
3,000	Gt. West. 2d	77½	100	do	78⅜
3,000	C., R. I. & P. 7s	94⅛	100	Clev. & Tol	99½
3,000	O. & M. Con. Bds	86⅜	100	do....bet. call	98⅜
1,000	Ohio & M. 1st	96	200	do	99
10,000	Mar. T. 10s, Ctfs	56	100	Chi. & R. I	106⅛
110,000	C., C. & I.C. 1st	74½	100	do	106⅜
1,000	Am. Dock & Im. Co. 7s	97	600	Mil. & St. P	68
3,000	D. M. & T. bds	94	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	85
1,000	Mor. & Es. 1st	96	300	do	84⅜
1,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M	91	100	do.............b3	85
50	Phœnix Bank	109	10	N. J. Cen	119
200	Canton Co	50¼	92	do	118⅜
200	do	50½	200	P., Ft. W. & C	110⅜
100	do.......2d call	50½	10	do	111
100	do	50½	300	H. & St. J. Pf	90
100	Cum. Coal Pf	36	100	do....bet. call	90⅛
100	West. U. T.	36⅜	100	do	90⅛
100	do.......2d call	36¼	100	T., W. & W	58
300	Pac. Mail	116⅛	200	do	58¼
			50	Chi. & Alton Pf., bet. call	147
			300	Ohio & M....2d call	31

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	115⅝	30,000	5-20, C., '65, new	110⅝
105,000	5-20, C., '62	113⅜	15,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67.........b3	111⅛
1,000	do.......small	111⅛	7,400	do	110⅞
1,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20 R., '65	107	1,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	104⅜
2,000	5-20 C., '65	108⅛			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$2,000	N.C. St. 6s, new	63⅛	100	P., Ft. W. & C....c	110⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co	24⅜	50	do	111
100	do	24⅛	100	do	110⅛
100	do	24⅜	300	Mich. So. & N. I...c	89⅛
300	Canton Co	50	100	do	88⅜
100	Pacific Mail	116⅛	800	Cleve. & Pitts	87⅛
100	N. Y. Cen	123⅞	500	Cleve. & Tol	100
600	do	123⅜	400	Chi., R. I. & P	106⅜
400	Erie	37⅞	300	Chi., & N. W	83⅜
100	Erie Pf.......b10	60	600	do	84
400	Reading R	98⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf	87
300	Ohio & Miss	31	300	do	87⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	68⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C	111⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex	19⅛	100	do.........c	111⅜
300	do.........b3	19⅜	200	do	111⅛
200	do	19½	300	do	111⅛
500	do	19	200	Clev. & Pitts	87⅞
100	Adams Ex	49⅛	300	Mich. So. & N. I	90
100	Mar. Pf	21⅛	200	do	89⅞
50	Canton Co	50⅛	200	do	89⅜
100	Pacific Mail	117⅛	300	do.........b3	89⅞
300	N. Y. Cen	125	400	Clev. & Tol	99⅜
600	do	124⅞	100	do	99⅛
300	Erie	38⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P	107⅛
100	Erie Pf	59	200	do	107⅛
200	Reading	98⅜	200	do.........b3	107⅜
800	do	98⅝	1100	do	107⅛
300	T., W. & W	58⅛	600	Chi. & N. W	85⅛
500	Mil. & St. P	68	300	do	85⅜
100	do	68⅛	800	do	85⅛
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf	85⅛	300	do	85⅜
100	do.........b5	85⅜	1400	C. & N. W. Pf	87⅛
100	do	85⅛	100	do	87⅛
600	Ohio & Miss	31⅛	1200	do	87⅜
300	do	31			

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25—P. M.

Both Boards of the Stock Exchange made half a holiday this afternoon, on the eve of the National Thanksgiving. The Gold Room also adjourned over until Friday, but there was more business in the Room to-day, and the appearances of speculative activity were more decided than in the other departments of the Exchange. The sales of Gold opened at 134⅞ ₱ cent., and gradually advanced through the day to 134⅞@135@135⅛@135 ₱ cent. The award at the Treasury Office at 11 A. M. of $500,000, on Government account, was at 134.65 ₱ cent. The cause, or causes, of the subsequent stiffness in the market was a puzzle to most of the Street, as nothing was manifest in the Foreign Exchanges, the Cable news or in political affairs, at home or abroad, to explain the upward movement. Our own information at the close of the day was to the effect that a strong *Bull* combination had been made in the Gold Room to advance the price one or two points on the prevailing ease in Money, and the ability of the speculators to take care of the half million per day now being sold by the Treasury. There is also a surmise in some quarters that the turn in the market has some sort of connection with the movement in the Gold-bearing Public Funds, though it is difficult to see the bearing of this suggestion. The closing sales were firm at 135⅛@135⅛ ₱ cent., while Bills on London are 109⅜@109⅝ ₱ cent., but not particularly active.

The transactions in Money were generally at 5@6 ₱ cent., on call loan to the Brokers, though as a rule the Banks are not inclined to accept the cheapest rate even on Government collateral. Prime Merchant paper, of short date, finds currency at 7 ₱ cent. at Bank, and 7@8 ₱ cent. on the Street. The market is well supplied with Money, and the impression is that the Banks will make another favorable exhibit of strength in Legal Tender on Saturday. The Exchanges at the South are but very partially against New-York, and the orders for Currency for New-Orleans, where New-York checks are only ¼ ₱ cent. discount, are comparatively light. Some orders for Currency have been filled for Louisville, Ky.

In the Public Funds the supposed *corner* in the old 5-20s of 1862, noticed yesterday and the day before, is strongly resisted by the parties supposed to be *short* in their deliveries, and it may be that they contemplate an early importation of the Bonds from the other side to meet their contracts. They were offering new contracts, on sellers' option, at 110½@111 ₱ cent., while 113@113¼ ₱ cent. is the Cash price. The old Bonds of 1865 continue scarce and firm. The new of 1867 were not quite so stiff as on Tuesday. The 10-40s sold at 106¼@106⅜ ₱ cent. The Border State Bonds show strength on Virginias, steadiness on Missouris and Tennessees, and rather a weak feeling on new North Carolinas, of which some recent issues to one or more of the Railroads are said to be on the market.

The Railway market, though not very active at the morning Boards, was decidedly upward in prices, in the Long Room of the Exchange, later in the day; New-York Central taking the lead at 124@124½@125@125⅛@125⅜ ₱ cent., and some of the Western Boards, like Fort Wayne and Rock Island, following with the same proportionate advance. There was not much done in Erie Stock, but the sales made were at better figures than on Tuesday, say at 38@39@37⅞ ₱ cent. No new developments were made in regard to the litigation before the Courts in season to affect the Stock on the Street.

At 5 o'clock P. M., on the Street, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednes.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½	113½
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	111
American Gold Coin	134⅞	135⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
New Bonds of Tennessee	68⅜	68⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	57
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	65⅛	65⅜
New-York Central	123⅞	125⅜
Erie Railway	37⅞	38⅛
Reading Railway	98⅛	99
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	108⅛
Northwest Common	83⅜	84⅞
Northwest Preferred	86⅜	87⅛
Michigan Southern	88⅜	89⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅞	112
Cleveland and Pittsburg	87	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	116⅛	117⅜
St. Paul Preferred	85⅛	85⅜
St. Paul Common	68	68
Toledo and Wabash	58	58⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	114⅜	5-20 coup. '65 n. is	110⅜
6 ₱ cent., coup., 1881	115⅜	5-20 reg., 1867	110
5-20 reg., 1862	107⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅜	5-20 reg., 1868	110
5-20 reg., 1864	107	5-20 coup., 1868	111
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108	10-40 reg	104
5-20 reg., 1865	107	10-40 500 & 1,000	106⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅜	6s Currency	99
5-20 reg. '65 n. is	110		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'y Loan	109	Tennessee 6 ₱ c. n. bds	68
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Virginia 6s., ex c	56½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1872	101½	Virginia 6s., n. bds	56
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1873	101½	Georgia 6's	80
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Georgia 7's, new bonds	91
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1875	101½	North Carolina 6s	65
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1877	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	63
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Missouri 6s	89⅜
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, 1874	100	Louisiana 6s	60
Indiana 5 ₱ c	97	Connecticut 6s	100
Michigan 7 ₱ c. w. loan	97	Rhode Island 6s	101
Tenn. 6 ₱ c., ex c	68		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	124	Metropolitan	141½
Union	120	Nassau	108
America	145	Shoe and Leather	121
Phenix	109	St. Nicholas	106
Mechanics' & Trad's	130	Marine	150
Merchants' Exch'ge	110	Atlantic	102
Seventh Ward	112	Park	152
Commerce	122½	Manuf's & Merch'ts	103
Ocean	107½	Central National	110
American Exchange	112	Fourth National	104½
Hanover	115	Ninth National	113

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	88	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est	85	Tol. & W. 2d Mort	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub	85	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	100	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
Erie 1st M. ext	101½	Gal. & Chic. Ex	100
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	88	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	95
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	85	Chi. R. I. & Pac	94½
Buff., N.Y.& Erie 1st '77	91½	Morris & Essex 1st M	96
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	104½	Morris & Essex 2d M	91
Harlem 1st M	99½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	113	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	114	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M	98
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M	90	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M	92
Pacific R. 7's guar by Mo	[illegible]	Cleve. & P. 4th M	77½
Ill. Cent. 7 ₱ ct. 1875	114½	Chi. & Alt. 1st M	102½
Alton & T. H. 1st M	[illegible]	Chi. & Alton inc	88
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s	102½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	88
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con	93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	94
Con. 7 ₱ cent. ex. bds	86	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	89
Con. 7 ₱ cent 1st M. bds	90	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M	74½
Han. and St. Jo. L G	107	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Del. L. & W. 2d M	98		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,965,574 95; total payments, $1,248,116 06; total balance, $86,977,124 82. The receipts include for Customs, $334,000; for Gold Notes, $297,000.

The Paris *Moniteur* of Nov. 12 publishes the following official returns of the Bank of France:

	Nov. 5. Francs.	Nov. 12. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044 776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,283,479,600	1,273,114 950
Bank notes to order	33,895,448	34,029 415
Treasury account	184,645,016	177,842,435
Current accounts	283,221,434	290 426,540
Current branch banks	53,017 029	45,077,665
Dividends payable	93,177	907,022
Discounts	5,752 777	6,042 708
Rediscounted	703,152	703,152
Sundries	13,909,386	10,816 544
Total	2,075,213,547	2,054,610,960
Cash in hand	1,191,932,149	1,173,903,032
Commercial bills overdue	257,688	196 887
Commercial, not yet due	242 953,281	239 577,436
Commercial, branch banks	226,259,883	226,442,636
Advances on bullion	37,284 300	35,521,900
Branch banks	9,338 800	9,007,000
French public securities	12,519 800	12,262 400
Branch banks	7,606,800	7,847,100
On railway shares, &c	36 209,800	36,077,900
By the branch banks	28,502,100	28 792,800
On Credit Foncier	913,200	910,700
Branches	885,900	901,700
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12 980,750
Government disposable	80,633,437	80,633,437
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	9,039,206	9,064 589
Expenses of management	2,159,080	2,190,956
Sundries	15,737 371	14,599,684
Total	2,075,213,547	2,054,610,960

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 11 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,083,983	Increase	£3,788
Public deposits	4,744,758	Increase	463,644
Other deposits	19,248,711	Increase	627,646
Govern't Securities	15 485,874	No change.	
Other Securities	16,317,065	Increase	588,774
Notes unemployed	9,293,840	Increase	385,235

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,936,315, being a decrease of £577,055; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,358,850, showing a decrease of £118,888 when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison from the London *Times*, of the present position of the Bank and the price of Consuls and French Rentes with the corresponding week of last year:

	At Present.	Last Year.
Bullion	£19,358,850	£22,238 606
Reserve	10,422,535	13,089,156
Notes in circulation	23,936,315	24,149,650
Rate of discount	2 ₱ cent.	2 ₱ cent.
Consols	94⅛	94⅜
French Rentes	71f. 75c.	68f. 12c.

The London *Times* Money column, under date of Friday week, says of Erie Stock:

"There has been a large business done in Erie shares during the afternoon. Sales were pressed largely by weak holders, who had been buyers at higher prices; the price touched 23⅜, but rallied to 24 last thing. The latest quotation from New-York was equal to 26. A further heavy fall occurred in Erie shares, the practices in which at New-York seem likely to create distrust *as to the possibility of any legal or equitable control* being exercised for the protection of investments in American corporations."

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their Cotton circular for the *Scotia*, remark:

In this City we had, last week, a decline to 22½c. for Low Middling, and 24c. for Middling. On Thursday and Friday large sales were made to exporters, and a fair amount to spinners, with a recovery in price to 23½c. for Low Middling, and 24½c. for Middling. On Saturday moderate sales, with a hardening market. Yesterday and to-day we have had a good demand with a further advance, and we close at the annexed quotations, with an upward tendency and very little Cotton on sale.

The sales for the week have been 28,564 bales, of which 16,988 were taken for export, 5,854 for home consumption, 4,751 on speculation and 971 in transit. It will be noticed that a larger difference than usual exists in the quotations of Middling and Low Middling, which is caused by the facts that the grade Middling is not abundant, and that the November delivery contracts are being covered, hence the demand and relatively higher price for this quality. For future delivery the sales have been larger, with a gradual advance in price; 23c., 23½c., 24c. and 24½c. for December, January and February. Low Middling, December, 22c.

The clearances for the week have been, for Liverpool, 9,400; Havre, 1,816; Bremen, 2,327; Hamburg, 2,028; total, 15,571. The uncleared engagements are, for Liverpool, 11,500; Havre, about 4,000; Bremen, 6,500; Hamburg, about 3,000; Genoa, 1,400. Freights are a fraction higher and firm. Liverpool, 9-16d.@11-16d., steam; ⅜d., compressed, sail. Havre, 1⅜c., compressed, steam; sail, ⅜c. Bremen, 1½c. steam; ⅜c. sail. Hamburg, steam, ⅝d.; sail, ⅜c. Genoa, sail, ⅞c.@1c.

Transit Cotton is still neglected, and further parcels have been forwarded to Liverpool on owner's account. A sale of 700 bales from Baltimore for Bremen was made to-day.

The receipts at the ports are again below expectation, being only 75,000 bales, against 81,000 in the corresponding week last year.

Exports for the week are larger than anticipated, particularly to Great Britain. France and the Continent are largely in advance in proportion, and the buying still goes on. The steamer *Golden Horn* cleared at Charleston on Saturday last with a cargo of Cotton for Liverpool. The cargo of ship *Southern Empire*, cleared at New-Orleans on the 12th instant, with 3,699 bales Cotton for Liverpool, has been omitted in the export line of the New-Orleans price current up to 18th inst.; it will be added in their issue of 21st. It is included in our tables made up on Saturday last.

In our circulars in the month of October, 1867, we ventured to recommend to the planters in the South a moderate marketing of their crops, and pointed out the certain decline in price if a contrary course was pursued. A contrary course was pursued. Cotton was hurried to the ports during October, November and December; the inevitable result followed; prices were forced down, the bulk of planters sold freely, and Europe, as we predicted, got her supply of Cotton at a very low rate. We now again venture a word of advice to planters. Europe is bare of Cotton and is willing at this moment to pay you a good price for it. Let her have it. Market your crops as early as possible, and accept current prices. The demand is likely to continue for a couple of months. Take advantage of this demand and sell all you can. The spinners and manufacturers of Great Britain have been, and are working at a serious loss and threaten short time. The crops of India, Egypt and Brazil are large, and will soon come into competition with yours. Present prices afford you an ample remuneration for your labor, and our advice is, accept them. Put yourselves in a position to increase cultivation next year, and in time resume your old supremacy in the Cotton trade.

The following is a statement of the movement in Cotton since the 1st September last to 21st inst.:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Receipts at the ports	550,000	400,000	399,000
Export to Great Britain	138,000	95 000	130,000
Export to France	63,000	10,000	14,000
Export to other For. ports	32,000	31,000	9,000
Total exports	233,000	136,000	153 000
Stock on hand	209,000	211,000	401,000
Of which during the past week included in the above:			
Receipts for the week	75,000	81,000	69,000
Exports to Great Britain	34,000	21,000	24,000
Exports to France	5,000	....	....
Exports to other ports	14,000	10,000	2,000
Total exports for the week	53,000	31,000	26,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Cedar-st., n. s., 211.9 ft. w. of 3d-av., 143.4x91.9x162.1	$6,500
Cumberland-st., w. s., 71.10 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 36.2x40x9x17x36.6x40x20	10,500
Dean-st., s. w. s., 233.4 ft. w. of Powers-st., 16.8x100	1,000
Earl-st. and Troy-av., n. e. cor., 381.4x100x377.7x100	4,000
Grove-st. and Central-av., s. w. cor., 226x200 Grove-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of Central-av., 4'x200	5,700
Hampden-st., e. s., 135 ft. of Auburn-place, 20x100	700
Henry-st., w. s., 179.9 ft. of Harrison-st., 20.6x88.6	nom.
Hickory-st., n. s., 147 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 21x100	625
Hickory-st., n. s., 287 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	6,800
Marion-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of Hopkinson-st., 18x100	2,000
Partition-st., n. e. s., 186 ft. n. w. of Richards-st., 20x100	900
Powers-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Ewen-st., 25x100	nom.
President-st., s. w. s., 143 ft. n. w. of Columbia-st., 21.5x100	6,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Powers-st., 20x88	12,000
Tatham-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 20.10x50	3,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 215 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 20x100	11,250
Van Buren-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 54.8x20.2x60.4x200	4,500
Walworth-st., w. s., 565 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 25x100	1,500
South 1st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 7th-st., 25x100	750
South 8th-st., n. s., 101.4 ft. w. of 8th-st., 41.4x121x42.11x34.9	2,900
Hudson-av. and Pacific-st., s. e. cor., 107.2x100	6,000
Green-av., n. s., 101 ft. e. of Hall-st., 40x100	4,800
Marcey-av. and Witherspoon-st., s. e. cor., 225x100x175x50x100x50 Lots Nos. 553 to 560, map Heirs P. Wyckoff	nom.
Rochester-av. and Herkimer-st., n. corner, 50x100	1,400
Sigel-av., w. s., 200 ft. of Ridgewood-av., 75x102.6	2,800
6th-av., between President and Carroll sts., 20x242 (C.)	29,000
Line between 24th and 25th sts., 100 ft. r. w. of 3d-av., thence to Gowanus Bay, partly under water	10,250
Lot No. 15, block No. 39, J. H. Suydam's map, (Q. C.)	nom.
Lot No. 717, S. J. Stewart's map, Deed 1868	115
Lots Nos. 97, 102, map heirs of G. Martense	320
Lots Nos. 477, 478, map heirs of G. Martense	320
Lots Nos. 86, 102, map heirs of G. Martense	320
Lots Nos. 334, 387, maps heirs of G. Martense	320

Lease Recorded.

Wyckoff-st., s. s., 92.9 ft. e. of Underhill-av., 24.3x,—5 years per year	$30

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Cabinet-st., s. s., 163 ft. w. of Lock-st., 50x100	$900
Court and Camden sts., westerly corner, 50x100	700
Losh-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bank-st., 25x56	400
Montgomery-st., 83 ft. from West-st., 25x100	2,000

Orange.

Parrow-st., s. s., 234 ft. from Centre-st., 25x120	$225

East Orange.

Sussex-av., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Sterling-av., 50x117	$370

South Orange.

Road to Newark, s. s., J. L. Taintor, 1 acre	$500

Belleville.

Newly opened street, s. s., S. Dailey prop., 55x233	$300

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	....	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls	14,614	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	150	Pork, bbls	103
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs	96
Wheat, bushels	230,023	Lard pkgs	298
Corn, bushels	44,700	Beef, tcs. and bbls	1,896
Rye, bushels	10,732	Whisky, bbls	200
Oats, bushels	115,080	Petroleum, bbls	1,117

ASHES—Have been quoted steady, but have been inactive at $7 75@$8 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.; stock, 490 bbls.

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton Coal, to-day, 70,000 tons were disposed of at a material reduction in prices, including 10,000 tons Lump at $5 35@$5 60; 10,000 tons Steamboat at $5 90@$6 30; 14,000 tons Grate at $5 92½@$6 12½; 9 000 tons Egg at $6@$6 35; 17,000 tons Stove at $7 82½@$8 50, and 10,000 tons Chestnut at $5 65@$5 97½ ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J. The prices at the October sale were as follows: Lump at $5 67½@$5 90; Steamboat at $5 75@$5 95; Grate at $6 32½@$6 47½; Egg at $7 57½@$7 62½; Stove at $7 05@$9 20; Chestnut at $6 10@$6 40 ₱ ton of 2,240 lbs., same delivery.

COFFEE—Has been in demand at full rates for prime parcels. We quote: Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ₱ lb. Stock of Rio here, 155,901 bags, and in the country, 200,801 bags.

COTTON—Has been quite active again to-day at steady prices. Sales, 6,857 bales, (of which 231 bales were to arrive,) including 1,599 bales to spinners, 695 bales to speculators, 3,431 bales to shippers, and 1,132 bales in transit. Also, 400 bales Middling, for December delivery, at 24c.; 100 bales Middling, January and February delivery, at 23½c.; 150 bales Middling and 150 bales Low Middling, January delivery, at 23½c.; 200 bales Low Middling, December delivery, at 23⅝c.; and 100 bales Low Middling, deliverable up to Dec. 10, at 23½c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O.& Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	22⅜	22⅜	23@23⅛
Good Ordinary, ₱ lb	23⅛	23⅜	24@24⅛
Low Middling, ₱ lb	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛@25
Middling, ₱ lb	25	25⅛	25⅜@26

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	11,148
Receipts last week	22,960
Receipts preceding week	24,632
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	180,535
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	566,446
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	58,382
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	271,620
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	25,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	509,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	351,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	218,500
Exports, same time last year	156,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	185,000
Estimated stock, same time last year	165,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867–8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866–7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has attracted less attention, and prices have favored purchasers slightly. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,700 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 85; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 20@$6 70; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 70@$7 80, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 55@$7 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 20@$5 85
Extra State	6 20@ 7 80
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 55@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 30@11 50
Extra Genesee	7 85@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 15@14 50

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., at $6 75@$8 30 for poor to fair, and $8 30@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues dull and heavy; sales have been confined to small lots at $6 75@$12 50 as extremes for old and new Extras, ₱ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in fair request at $6@$8 10 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Corn Meal is less active at $4 65@$5 35 for Western; $5 30@$5 50 for Jersey; $5 30@$5 90 for City, and $5 85@$6 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Sales 240 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in slack demand at $4 40@$4 70 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in less request at lower prices. Shippers have been the principal buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 74,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 10; Amber Western at $1 95@$2 05; No. 1 Spring, part, at $1 60; No. 2 Spring at $1 46@$1 50, nearly all at $1 48; and White California at $2 32½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 107,000 bushels at $1 09@$1 13 for unsound and damp, $1 13@$1 17 for sound Mixed Western in store and afloat, $1@$1 20 for New and Old White and Yellow ₱ bushel. Rye has been more active, having been purchased to the extent of 27,000 bushels Western at $1 40@$1 47½ ₱ bushel. Barley has been quiet but steady; 2,000 bushels French changed hands at $2 20 ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been inactive at $2 20@$2 25 ₱ bushel. Of Rye Malt, sales were made of 1,800 bushels at $1 45@$1 48 ₱ bushel. Oats have been quoted a fraction higher and in good request; sales 94,000 bushels Western at 71c.@71½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in request at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet, including American at 12c.@23c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 20c.@23c.; Eastern, common to prime new, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 18c.@20c.; Wisconsins, common to fancy, 12c.@20c.; Michigans, 12c.@18c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, have been 123,180 Hides; sales, 63,680 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 5,130 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@24 lbs., 22c.@23c., gold, selected; 2,450 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, (part to arrive,) 11@12 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; 3,200 Dry Montevideo, 22½ lbs., private terms; 4,100 Dry Orinoco, 21@22 lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 3,400 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 20@21 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 400 Dry Rio Grande, Kips, (to arrive,) 11@12 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 7,200 Dry Matamoras, (part to arrive,) 20@25 lbs., private terms; 2,900 Dry Truxillo, 17 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 1,600 Dry Tampico, 19½ lbs., 28c., currency, as they run; 3,900 Dry Porto Cabello, 20 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 800 Dry California, 22 lbs., 21½c., gold, selected; 800 Dry Southern, 15 lbs.@19 lbs., 20c. currency as they run; 2,500 Dry Texas, 22 lbs.@23 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry Salted Matamoras, 32 lbs., 21c. currency as they run; 1,000 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., private terms; 250 Dry Salted New-Orleans, 22 lbs., 20c. currency as they run; 11,900 Wet Salted Rio Grande Cow, to arrive, 45 lbs.@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c. gold, selected; 2,750 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Cow, 46 lbs., 12c. gold, selected; 3,600 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Kips, to arrive, 33 lbs., 12½c. gold, selected; 1,000 Wet Salted Matamoras, 68 lbs., 15½c. currency as they run; 600 Wet Salted Western, 50 lbs., 13c. currency, selected; 3,100 City Slaughter Steer, 65 lbs.@80 lbs., 13c.@13½c. currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 87,000, (same time last year 141,200,) and 250 bales, as follows: 73,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 900 Dry Orinoco, 6,100 Dry Mexican, 4 800 Dry Texas, 1,100 Dry and Dry Salted Southern, 600 Dry Salted Maranham, 250 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately dealt in, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 28c.@25c., cash, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues very quiet at previous figures, including Porto Rico at 45c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@52½c.; English Islands at 48c.@57c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@95c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in slack request, including Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@49c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $4; Rosin at $2 45@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inquired for, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 92c.@95c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 18c.@18½c. for Crude in bulk; 22½c.@23c. for do. in bbls., and 35c.@37½c. for Refined in bond, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last, of 900 bbls., in lots, at $26 50@$28 for uninspected and inspected 1868-9 City and Western Mess, chiefly at $27@$27 50; $27@$27 25 for old Western Mess; $26 50 for Thin Mess; $22@$25 for new and old Prime Mess; $21@$22 for Prime, and $29 for Clear, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at previous prices. Sales equal to 175 packages, at 12c.@16c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been in limited request at easier figures. Sales, 270 boxes, including Cumberlands, for immediate and forward delivery, at 13½c.@13½c., and Short Rib at 15c., ₱ lb. Lard has been in slack demand, at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 460 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@17c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 15½c. for prime City; and 16c.@16½c. for good to prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also 1,000 tierces prime Steam, January delivery, seller's option, at 14½c. ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at $13@$16 50 for Plain Mess; $16@$20 for Extra do.; and $9@$12 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ₱ tierce; Beef Hams have been fairly active at $28 50@$30 ₱ bbl. Sales, 425 bbls. Butter and Cheese are in less demand at about previous quotations.

SKINS—Deer have been in request, but the firmness of holders has tended to check operations. Receipts are 115 bales Porto Cabello, 29 bales Honduras, 18 bales Vera Cruz, and 18 bales from Aspinwall. Sales are 5,000 lbs. Honduras, 10,000 lbs. Central American, 10,000 lbs. Angostura, 6,000 lbs. Porto Cabello, and 7,000 lbs. Para, at prices within our range. We quote: Honduras Deer, 48c.; San Juan, 43c.@45c.; Bolivar, 33c.; Sisal, 48c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Chagres, 45c.@48c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 48c.@50c., gold, ₱ lb. Goat have been in fair demand, principally from out-of-town manufacturers. Receipts, 22 bales Vera Cruz. Sales 70 bales Mexican on private terms. We quote Tampico 52½c.@57½c.; Matamoras, 50c.@55c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 40c.@50c.; Payta, 47½c.@50c.; Curacoa, 42½c.@48c.; Cape, 47½c.@50c., currency; Madras, 50c.@52½c. each.

SUGARS—Have been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported of 320 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 170 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars are in very moderate request at 13½c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 125,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12½c.; 27,000 lbs. Stearine at 15c.@16½c., and 36,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

WOOL—Has been in limited request at essentially unchanged prices. The offerings have been moderate, as the principal holders have not been disposed to press sales or to make any concessions to purchasers.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@48
Common and ¼ fleece	45@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@65
Extra and XX fleece	48@53
½ and ¾ blood fleece	47@53
Common and ¼ fleece	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	—@—
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@38
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	34@37
Spring Clip, A 1	32@36
Spring Clip, A 2	30@34
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@ 5
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ₱ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
PULLED WOOL.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western lime pulled	40@46
Southern lime pulled	38@43
Tub washed	50@60

WHISKY—Has been quiet at former prices; sales of 90 bbls. State and Western at $1 05@$1 08 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,650 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. by sale, and ⅜d.@⅝d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 22,500 bushels Wheat, by do., at 7d. ₱ bushel; 200 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 6s. 6d. ₱ tierce; and 50 tons Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton. For Bristol, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d. ₱ bushel. For Cork, and orders, a bark, with 2,800 quarters of Wheat at 7s. ₱ quarter. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton at ⅝c. ₱ lb., and 110 hhds. Tobacco at 20s. ₱ hhd.

SCALES.

THE SAMPSON SCALE COMPANY, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, MANUFACTURE

And have constantly on hand for sale WEIGH-LOCK, RAILROAD TRACK, HAY, COAL, CATTLE, WAREHOUSE,

And every variety of smaller Scales.

No Scale before the public possesses the sensitiveness, simplicity, rigidity, accuracy, durability, compactness, facility and exactness of adjustment and adaptability to any location, which belong to the SAMPSON COMBINATION.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY HAVE ESTABLISHED a warehouse at No. 78 Vesey-st., between Washington and Greenwich sts., and near to Washington Market, for the sale of their teas and coffees, where can be purchased one pound and upward at cargo price.

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 78 Vesey-st., New-York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 229 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 6th-av., cor. 20th-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
ROBERT LE DIABLE. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss McCulloch, Messrs. Brignoli, Hablemann, Hermanns and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock—LA GRAND DUCHESSE. Leading character by Mlle. Tostee.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Mortimer, Dunn and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening—IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NED SCARLETT, THE TERROR OF LONDON. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND SUITE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY.
No. 661 Broadway.
EXHIBITION OF BIERSTADT'S PAINTING, "VESUVIUS."

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The London *Times* places the Liberal majority in the new House of Commons at 117.

The Chinese Embassy are expected in France in the latter part of December.

The Croatian Deputies have been admitted to the Hungarian Diet.

GENERAL.

Our Washington special announces the receipt of the draft of the basis of a treaty for the settlement of the difficulties with England, agreed upon by Lord Stanley and Minister Johnson. The first article provides for the settlement of all claims which have arisen between the two Governments since the Convention of 1853; and the second for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, proposing a joint Commission to sit in Washington and determine the character, legality and amount of the claims; any question which is not decided unanimously by the Commission to be submitted to an arbiter to be agreed upon by the two Governments. It is reported that the basis is not entirely satisfactory to Mr. Seward.

A disastrous fire occurred in Portsmouth, N. H., yesterday morning. Three tenement-houses on Bridge-street, and a bowling-alley and another building on Hanover-street, were burned. Several families were rendered homeless. The loss is entirely covered by insurance.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the assassination of H. Rives Pollard, the editor of the *Southern Opinion* newspaper in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, rendered a verdict, yesterday, "that he came to his death at the hands of some person unknown." The preliminary examination of young Grant, who was arrested for the murder, will take place on Friday. Altough the evidence against him is strong, his friends are confident that he will not be found guilty of murder in the first degree.

There were slight evidences of an earthquake observed at Middleboro, Mass., a few days ago, according to a correspondent of the New-Bedford *Standard*.

A Washington dispatch states that for the relief of merchants in St. Louis, the Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer in that city to sell, until further orders, not exceeding $25,000 of gold per week, to importers for the payment of Customs duties.

The Leavenworth (Kansas) *Bulletin* has come out of the contest with its striking compositors victorious. It announces itself in good running order and prepared for business. Only "Anti-Union" men are now employed in the establishment.

The party of disguised men who hung Williamson Smith, near Huntsville, Ala., a few nights since, affected friendship for him, received his confidence, and then asked him if there was any one in the neighborhood he would hang. He named two men and accompanied the maskers for the purpose of hanging them, when he was himself hung.

The Japanese Consul to the Hawaiian Government arrived at San Francisco on the steamer *China*. His mission is to look after the interests of the subjects of Japan residing in the Sandwich Islands. He is, it is believed, the first native sent by Japan to a foreign country to assume consular functions.

By the caving in of the sewer on the corner of Cross and Kinsman streets, Cleveland, on Tuesday afternoon, more lives were lost and more were injured seriously than at first reported. The work of digging away the ruins and searching for bodies is not yet over. Thus far it has been ascertained that two workmen were killed and nine seriously injured.

City elections in Dover and Portsmouth, N. H., took place yesterday. In Dover, the Republican candidate, Mr. Brewster, the present Mayor, was elected, and in Portsmouth Mr. Francis Jones, candidate of the Democratic and Citizens' parties, also the present Mayor of that city, was [illegible]. The City Councils of the two cities are largely Republican.

Chief Justice Chase made an important decision, yesterday, in Court, at Richmond. He ruled that the test oath, known as the "iron-clad oath," should not be administered to Grand Jurymen, on the ground that it hindered more than it furthered the ends of justice. Under this decision a new Grand Jury was summoned.

Some six weeks ago a man in Montreal deserted his wife and absconded with a widow, taking with him his wife's money, which she had deposited in bank, and leaving her entirely destitute. His wife has since become insane by her trouble, and is now in jail until she can be removed to Beauport Asylum.

The building known as the "Atlantic Gardens," on Callowhill-street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire last evening, just previous to the beginning of the entertainment. The audience escaped unhurt. The place was used for the lowest class of theatrical performances.

Gen. Rousseau's reports of operations in his command, and upon the recent disturbances in Louisiana, have been received at Washington. Gen. Keeler, of Gen. Rousseau's staff, who brought these documents to headquarters, represents that the hostility of the white people of Louisiana, generally, to the present State Government is most bitter and intense, and that, during the recent troubles, it was impossible, with the force under Gen. Rousseau's command, to preserve peace at all points.

The Vesta Oil Works, located on Negley's Run, near Pittsburg, Penn., were destroyed by fire on Sunday afternoon, together with 600 barrels of oil. Loss about $20,000. On Tuesday following the Cosmos Oil Works, adjoining the Vesta Works, were destroyed, with 300 barrels of oil. Loss $5,000.

Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, in an order to the Catholic clergy of the city, calls their attention to the Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation, and leaves them to adopt such devotions as may seem to them appropriate to the occasion, and suited to the circumstances of their respective congregations.

The wreck of the brig *Ballot Box*, from New-York for Galveston, Texas, is reported. She went ashore on Bird Island, off Bolivar Point, during a heavy gale on Tuesday afternoon. All hands were saved, but the vessel is totally destroyed. She had a mixed cargo.

The proposition to loan the Air-line Railroad $1,000,000 in bonds of New-Haven, Conn., was defeated at a town meeting, by a large majority, yesterday.

The Erie Railway case was continued yesterday in Supreme Court Chambers, before Judge Sutherland. The arguments of counsel were long, but a definite result was reached in the appointment of a receiver with limited powers. He is to pay all the expenses necessary to carry on the road and to keep accurate accounts of all transactions.

President Barnard, of Columbia College, delivered a lecture last evening, at Steinway Hall, before the American Institute, upon the "Microscope and its Revelations." A large audience was present. This was the first of a series of twelve scientific lectures arranged to be given during the Winter upon various scientific subjects by eminent professors.

The eighty-fifth anniversary of Evacuation Day was celebrated yesterday by a parade of the First Division National Guard, and one brigade of the Fire Department. Gov. Fenton reviewed the military at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, before Judges Nelson and Blatchford, counsel on both sides were heard on the motion to quash an indictment against Benjamin B. Rosenberg, for fraudulently issuing false naturalization papers. The arguments closed at 2:30 P. M., when the Court reserved the decision and adjourned until Friday morning.

Cotton was active and steady yesterday. Breadstuffs and Provisions were less sought after; Flour, Wheat, Pork and Lard were cheaper; Corn and Oats firmer. Groceries, quiet. Freights, tamer.

The Bench and the Press.

We understand that the Grand Jury, in response to Judge Barnard's charge, has found a bill of indictment against the editor of the Times, for having libeled the Judge in some of its comments on his action in the Erie Railroad cases.

We see nothing in this to excite either surprise or regret on our part. If we have falsely accused the Judge of acts which he has not done, or if it shall appear that we have assailed his character, as a man or a Judge, on false grounds and with malicious motives, then we certainly deserve the punishment which the law may impose therefor.

We shall be glad to learn that the report to which we have referred is correct, and that the Grand Jury has afforded us the opportunity of vindicating ourselves from the reproaches uttered against us by Judge Barnard in his charge the other day. *We shall undertake to prove*, to the satisfaction of a jury and the public, *the substantial truth of everything we have said concerning Judge Barnard's action in the Erie litigation*, and to show also that we have said it from no motives of private malice or resentment, but in what we regard as the public interest, and with the sole object of promoting the public good. We assumed this responsibility when we made the statements of which Judge Barnard complains;—and we stand ready to meet it.

That Judge Barnard will claim for his public acts immunity from public comment—and from severe censure and condemnation, if they deserve it, we do not presume;—and if he does make any such claim, we do not believe that any jury will recognize or concede it. Freedom of speech and of the Press is in this country—not a concession, but a *right*, recognized and protected by law,—one moreover of which the people at large, as well as those directly connected with the Press, are justly and wisely jealous. We admit to their full extent, the restrictions under which it is to be exercised, and the precautions by which it is to be prevented from degenerating into license and reckless disregard of private rights and private character.

In anything we have said of Judge Barnard we are not conscious of having violated any of these restrictions. We believe it is true, and we know it has been dictated by no improper motive. We *stand by the whole of it*, and are ready to maintain its truth and its justice in any Court and before any tribunal.

We presume it will devolve upon the District Attorney to prosecute this indictment if one has been found. We hope he will do so without delay, and not let the labors of the pending election interfere in any way with the faithful discharge of his duty.

The Reduction of Taxation—The Coming Session of Congress.

We have received an elaborate circular, signed by the President of the National Manufacturers' Association, calling upon the taxpayers and producers of the United States to use their influence with Congress, at the coming session, to secure a reduction of the expenditures of the different departments of Government, and a diminution of the public taxation.

A delegation from this body visited Washington a year ago, and demanded from Congress the adoption of certain important measures, providing for the reduction and simplifying of taxation; the decrease of Government expenses, and the purifying of the official service of the country. They are able to say that the first two objects were partially secured, but the last was untouched. They now demand that the new Tax bill, which was partly adopted last Winter, and which gave greatly-needed relief to our useful industries, should be finished and passed, and our tax system thus made complete. They also demand that Mr. Jenckes' Civil Service bill, which was laid over at last session, be taken up and passed. The bill strikes at the root of the awful public corruption which is ruining the country, and it will be of more benefit to the people than all the other legislation of Congress.

It is also urged that while there has been a reduction in the Government expenses, that reduction has not been what it should be. The army has nearly twice the number of officers necessary; the navy is loaded with an official retinue; there are many superfluous officials in the Navy-yards; the Indian Bureau, full of corruption, should be passed over to the War Office, where there is strict accountability; the departments at Washington, as well as the whole civil service, need reorganization, and the dismissal of thousands of needless and half-worked political officials; there should be some limit put to further railroad subsidies; the many judicial districts wastefully organized should be merged in other districts; and the extravagant appropriations for public buildings throughout the country should be greatly reduced. Could all these economic measures be adopted, there is no doubt our expenses would be so reduced that the import duties, the taxes on spirits and tobacco, stamp taxes and licenses, would pay all the expenses of the Government, interest on the debt and pensions, and leave a handsome surplus as a sinking fund to pay the national indebtedness.

It is urged in the energetic circular of the National Manufacturers' Association, now under notice, that if the people expect any or all of these measures to be carried through, they must themselves make due efforts; and advice is given to send to Congress numerously signed petitions, as the most potent means of reforming abuses and making improvements; for no men have more profound respect for the wishes of the people than those who need votes to retain their places.

Attached to the circular is a petition to Congress, which those receiving are requested to "circulate for signatures, and send *early* to your member of Congress." It prays that in the short and busy session soon to open, Congress may act upon the following important matters:

1. Pass the "Civil Service bill" of Hon. T. A. Jenckes.
2. Complete and pass the new Tax bill, reducing taxation wherever possible.
3. Reduce expenses in all departments, and decrease the proportion of costly officers in army and navy.
4. Put Indian affairs in charge of the War Department.
5. Let lands acquired by treaty from the Indians be sold at public land offices, and not in large tracts to speculators.
6. Grant no subsidies to railroads.
7. Stop useless appropriations for Custom-houses and hospitals.
8. Adopt measures to turn the balance of trade in our favor, that our coin may be left at home, as a means of resuming specie payments.

We do not indorse every point or every observation in the circular of the Manufacturers' Association. We think that some of the remarks are rather hasty, and others the result of incomplete knowledge. But its tenor is so excellent, and the objects it seeks so desirable, that we trust it may be taken up and pressed upon the attention of Congress by the tax-payers, producers, and the people at large.

The appearance of this *petition* leads us to a remark about the value of this particular method of influencing legislation. It is surprising how little use is made of the *petition* in this country—the petition signed by tens or hundreds of thousands of citizens, and expressing the united prayer or demand of the entire body of signers. As a means of concentrating public attention on a given subject, it is of the highest value. Every man who signs it is at once interested in its object—that is to say, if it be really a matter which concerns him and his interests. He pays attention to its presentation; he watches the action of Congress upon it; he observes the various steps taken in regard to it; and finally he knows its fate and the reasons that have been given for acting, or refusing to act, upon it. It enables him to take an intelligent part in calling his Congressional representative to account for his conduct, and it enables him to take measures in the future for accomplishing his purpose through other agencies—if those already tried have failed. Upon legislative representatives the *populous* petition (if we may so speak) is pretty sure of exerting an influence. It not only indicates the public desire, but compels the member to take a direct stand in regard to it. And he is more likely to act with some regard to the public welfare under such circumstances than when it is brought before him less explicitly and immediately. The English make far more use of the petition as a means of influencing Parliament than the Americans as a means of influencing Congress. Every session petitions are presented with many thousands of signatures; and though they may often be refused, the object of them is brought before the country in a way that often aids in securing its accomplishment in the future. We suppose that the most famous petition to Parliament is that which was presented for the "Charter;" it was refused; but it exerted a moral influence which, even at this day, is working itself out practically in the measures of Parliament. We have had, in other days, popular petitions to Congress that carried immense power with them. The most memorable and influential of these was the great protest of the clergy against the Fugitive Slave bill. That infamous bill passed Congress and became law; but the clerical protest against it became one of the most powerful forces operating for the overthrow of the whole system of slavery, whose necessities called for the bill in question. We have had other petitions that have influenced legislation and public sentiment in a way that no other form of public action could have done.

We think the *petition* might be called into requisition at this time with great effect in regard to public expenditures, public economy and public taxation. We think that a popular remonstrance against extravagance, such as might be got up, would tell upon Congress. It should be brief, direct and specific. It should be for a purpose that all parties could unite upon. It should demand practicable reforms. It should be backed up, as it would have in great measure to be vitalized, by the Press.

We have said that we do not altogether approve of the terms and phraseology of the petition drawn up by the National Manufacturers' Association. But it might do for the occasion. Its principal demands are just, practical and unpartisan. Were it properly circulated all over the country—were it sent to Congress, at the coming session, with tens of thousands of signatures from every State, we have no doubt that it would exercise a great influence in securing the passage of measures for the purification of the public service, the diminution of the expenditures of administration, and the reduction of the heavy burden of taxation.

Blades of Grass in the Desert.

The squabbles in Court over the Erie Railroad and its various troubles are not altogether without compensation. There are some green spots of peace to relieve the waste of turmoil and antagonism. Some words drop from the Court and counsel calculated to soothe and sustain the almost exhausted endurance of those who have to watch, and are concerned in, their proceedings. It is a consolation to learn of the conscientious regard some of these wordy champions of justice manifest for the Sabbath. It was at midnight on Saturday, when a group of lawyers, engaged in furnishing forth the munitions and forces of their forensic warfare, at once suspended their labors when the noon of night was reached. A change more sudden and complete was never wrought in Cinderella by the approach of the witching hour than overtook these men of strict scruples. As the first stroke of twelve pealed from the nearest steeple, the torn and frayed robes of the forum were sloughed off and folded away, and in their place was put on the drapery of solemn thoughts and holy aspirations. They left the atmosphere of strife and contention, put on the armor of light, and gave themselves up to the humanities. Less scrupulous clients, tainted and depraved by the constant effort to accumulate lucre and corner stocks, strove in vain to deflect these good men from their virtuous purpose. The evil suggestions were disregarded, and those who made them were told to get behind. The busy pens stopped at once, possibly in some half-written, fragmentary part of the words "fraud and corruption," or terms of similar vile import. They might die, they might lose their case, they might err in the security they felt of letting their rare virtue plead trumpet-toned for the contemplated adjournment—any catastrophe might occur, but work into the peaceful and serene Sunday morning hours these faithful servants would not. So they rested temporarily from their labors, and in so doing and telling about it, present a spectacle of religious strictness which, the stress of the occasion considered, is ever to be commended, and in the estimate of posterity cannot fail to be touching.

Another little oasis in the contention was that made by the presiding Justice, when he said that certain issues of Erie stock might as well be called "poetry" as stock. There is a good deal of force in this romantic idea. Where certificates of stock are issued as it is assumed, without authority of law, in quantities large enough to meet the extreme needs or purposes of the parties issuing, or the market receiving them, they must very nearly resemble the airy nothings that flow from the poet's brain. The effusive Mr. Jay Gould has shed over Wall-street his paper missives in showers frequent and insubstantial as snow flakes. They cannot, like the utterances of the true poet, be things of beauty and a joy forever, but their short and evanescent existence will soon dissipate the regard too confidingly felt for them. Like the productions of Tupper, they excite from the first, doubts of their merit, and range the critics against them. We do not know the exact abiding-place of Mr. Gould, but it will be a dreary poet's corner for those who have invested in his too unreal promises. When the gloss has gone from his certificates, and even more shadowy have become these shadows of a substance, nothing but the groans of those who have lost their too confiding dollars will be heard in the place where the lyre was once sounded.

Arms and Arbitration—Mr. Johnson at the London Banquet.

If we may credit Mr. Reverdy Johnson and the London *Times*, the desirable art whereby the sword may be turned to the plowshare and the spear to the pruning-hook, has at last been discovered. The talisman is diplomatic negotiation; the transmuting word is "arbitration." Presto! *arbitration!* change! No more swords and spears after that invocation; they have become the husbandman's pacific tools, and "nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

Lest this might sound like a parody of what our Minister said and the British Press responded, we shall do well to briefly quote his and their language. Having, as would appear, successfully conducted the negotiations intrusted to him by the State Department, Mr. Johnson, in one of his after-dinner speeches, (at the late Lord Mayor's banquet,) has broadly generalized from his work,—overstepping, as we are inclined to think, the warrant of fact. "If in the future," he cried, "diplomatic negotiations should be conducted in the same spirit with which the noble Lord and myself have carried on our negotiations, *I say, in presence of you all, and in presence of the world, that in the future wars will be next to impossible.*" And, "without meaning to disparage the achievements of armies or of navies," he avers that diplomacy, "if in the future it be so conducted that war cannot occur," will outshine them both—as, indeed, in that case it unquestionably will.

But it seems to us that Mr. Johnson overrates, not indeed the magnitude of the horrors of a war between England and America, but his own diplomatic services in averting its supposed peril. The fact is, that for more than two years it has been evident to the whole world that England and America were both determined *not* to go to war over the *Alabama* claims. A great war between these two nations would at any time be a horrible calamity—a retrograde march in civilization, in human progress and in human happiness, such as no war between any other two Powers (save, perhaps, England and France) could cause. But a war over this matter of the *Alabama* damages, whose whole sum, regarding even the mere pecuniary view, is less than one day's war expenses, would have been a folly and a crime. We all knew this, and felt it, on both sides of the water long ago—and hence, so far from the diplomacy of Mr. Johnson and Lord Stanley averting war, it was the common sense of Englishmen and Americans that averted it, and had their representatives been unable, with such a state of public feeling, to settle their business without involving the two countries in hostilities, they would have felt the just indignation of their countrymen, and been made to give way to more competent men. We can all recall that this was the tone, and this the language of both the English and American Press, all last year.

Diplomacy has, indeed, had her victories even in this Anglo-American controversy, no less renowned than war's. In the Mason and Slidell business, in the Confederate recognition business, and in the *Alabama* business as it presented itself at the close of the war, when our people were flushed with victory, it would not have been difficult, perhaps, for a headlong and headstrong Secretary of State to have plunged us into war with England. But *that* time has long since passed; and the problem as presented to Minister Johnson wore a very pacific guise. It is greatly to his credit that he has conducted his business well; but so far as English and American diplomacy is deserving of eulogy, as distinguished from the national feeling and popular good sense, the larger share of such credit is due to the earlier diplomatizing in troublous and excited times, and not to "the negotiations which the noble Lord and myself have carried on."

We do not doubt, on the other hand, that this international dispute, and its prospective issue—*taken as a whole, i. e.*, from 1861 to 1868—does give ground for the hope expressed by the London *Times*, of better times to come, and wiser methods of settling quarrels than by the rude arbitrament of the sword. Its last stages have not been complicated, but its earlier ones were certainly threatening; that, thanks partly to cautious statesmanship and partly to national good sense, the evil of war was averted, is unquestionably a bright augury for the future. The London *Times* "sees in the termination of these disputes a general recognition of arbitration as a means of settling international differences"—a statement full of suggestiveness, though it should be modified by the reflection, still more suggestive and promising, we think, that it is a *mixed commission* of Englishmen and Americans themselves that is to be the primary referee in the present case, and that the foreign Power, the ultimate arbiter, will probably not be called in at all—a still greater tribute to the sound opinion of both nations.

War is not yet eliminated from the problem of civilization. While hoping for the best fruits from the teachings of the *Alabama* controversy, we must reflect that it was partly its special character that prevented its issuing in war. The fact is that both parties had arrived substantially at the same general point before they consented to arbitrate. "Public opinion," says the *Morning Star*, "has almost unanimously come to the conclusion that the best thing for England in the future would be to pay for the destruction caused by the *Alabama* in the past." If this be true, it must certainly detract from the practical force of Mr. Johnson's generalization, to the effect that a "similar spirit" to his and Lord Stanley's would make wars next to impossible." The question of the practicability of arbitration must depend greatly on the temper of the national disputants—and very pacific they were in the present case; and it will always depend very much *on what the war is for*. Probably no arbitration not based on a concession regarding the main principle at stake, namely, "taxation without representation," could have checked the American War of Independence. We think, too, that our own people, North and South, feel that no foreign arbitration could have prevented our civil war. On the other hand, arbitration might very well have averted the war of 1812 but for the strong passions excited, and so it might, perhaps, had we tried it, have stopped our Mexican war.

With these modifications, we may accept the rosy hues in which Mr. Johnson and the London *Times* paint the future of diplomacy. Or, if we cannot draw as broad a generalization from the issue of the Alabama case, we can at least join in congratulations over this special issue, and take heart for the future from the display of sound statesmanship and popular good sense in the present and past.

A False Report.

From the Express.

The Washington Press.—"Thurlow Weed and Henry J. Raymond are busy negotiating for the *Intelligencer*, with a view to making it Grant's organ. Weed is to reside there and have charge of it, while Raymond contributes from New-York."

There is not a word of truth in this paragraph. So far as Mr. Raymond is concerned, it is a fabrication,—pure and simple. As for Mr. Weed, we feel warranted in making a denial equally broad and quite as explicit. The whole statement is not only false, but absurd and ridiculous. Neither of the gentlemen named has the slightest disposition to be anybody's "organ."

Hay and Crops in England.

At the Council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, held on the 11th of November, the question was discussed whether or not American hay would be likely to reintroduce the cattle plague, the discussion having arisen on a memorial prepared by the Chamber of Commerce to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, praying the removal of the restrictions upon the importation of American hay into England adopted by the Queen's Privy Council. The importation of such hay into England, except it were shown to be for the special use of horses, was expressly forbidden on that ground. On the discussion for the repeal of this extraordinary order, Mr. Stoltefohrt, one of the Council of the Chamber of Commerce, mentioned "that he had been told by an American farmer, that hay might reintroduce the cattle plague into England." We suspect it was the same person who informed Miss Martineau that there was a field in Kentucky which, in the heats of Summer, caught fire at mid-day from a blazing sun, and told Capt. Maryatt that a cow which was driven upon the ice of the North River, somewhere about Poughkeepsie, yielded ice cream to the ordinary pressure upon her bag.

When we saw the order under the signature of Mr. Disraeli, issued upon the ground we have mentioned, we could perceive no other foundation for it than that England had possibly received from Dutch ports, such as are accustomed to send hay across the North Sea to Great Britain, the sweepings of hay rejected by diseased cattle and containing their saliva, and that it had been charged or supposed that rinderpest had been thus transported. The charge involves a depth of depravity which has not been reached on this side of the water. The order, however, issued in the Summer prevented the landing of hay from such ocean steamers from New-York as arrived after its promulgation, until arrangements had been made with the proprietors in Liverpool of large establishments in which horses were kept, for its purchase. Such hay sent from the United States as reached the interior, was spoken of by the Manchester *Guardian* as being attractive to cattle, and the hope was expressed that its importation would continue. That, however, was spoken of, we suppose erroneously, as prairie hay.

It is well known that any new article introduced among the English, in competition with home productions, is pressed against powerful prejudices and interests, and hence it was that such of the hay sent from this port as was exposed to auction, brought fifty per cent. less than English hay fetched at Liverpool, or at all events it was thus stated in their newspapers. Indian corn was rejected during the famine among the cotton operatives, even by English paupers, but the mode of handling it was not then known. The way to make it into mush, bread, hominy, puddings and cakes is now well known in all parts of the Kingdom, and being cheaper than wheat or oat meal, has become a necessary article of food to that large class of the population who, although not confined to the potatoe merely as their chief reliance, are still so near to pauperism as to be obliged to accept the cheapest grain to supply themselves scantily with bread. The number of paupers in England and Wales, which at the end of July was 913,084, had increased at the end of August to 920,313, "and the increase over the corresponding period of 1867, instead of being 4.1 per cent., as in July, was 5.6 per cent." As soon as harvest work had become slack in the second week of August, this unsatisfactory increase became developed. It was doubtless due to the fact, then perfectly well known, that the wages received were inadequate, in view of the light harvest, to afford the means of support during the Winter to those who were trembling on the verge of pauperism.

The large importation of Indian corn from this side, "Western mixed," was stopped by the sudden rise in freights, and the fall in gold. The disadvantage which is suffered from having the carrying trade from our ports wholly in foreign and chiefly in English hands is very great, and relief from it should engage the attention of every interest in the country. Our prices will in great measure be adjusted to the cupidity of foreign shipowners, until we can meet them with competition in our own vessels. The damage which the *Alabama* inflicted by the destruction of our vessels reached far beyond what was immediate and patent, and the subject of recompense to what is irreparable—the transfer of commerce from us to our competitors. We shall never be strong until our prestige upon the ocean is restored.

The revocation of the British order against the importation of American hay will, of course, be made, because the limit of territory afflicted by cattle diseases is too distant from the ports on the Atlantic which can furnish hay, to admit of the possibility of conveying the disease in such bales as would be sent from the seaboard, and the want of hay is too urgent in England to permit the continuance of an error so foolish as that which the Privy Council made under the authority of the Cattle Plague act. The opportunity to send hay from our ports was valuable, because steamers, when not fully loaded, might apply the surplus room to this article. Now, however, it cannot be sent with much advantage, and particularly as many of the bales which reach this market are loaded with too much wood used in keeping the bales in shape, and there is often a difference between the quality of the hay which is exposed, and that which is hidden in the interior.

If those who furnish our markets on the seaboard with bailed hay shall make up their bales with no more wood than is reasonably required, and press into the bundles only one quality—making them as compact as the substance will permit, having in view its use—we have no doubt that a demand for hay will arise as the Winter progresses, as it has now become evident even to English comprehension that the late planted root-crop has become nearly a total failure. The Mark Lane *Express*, issued in the middle of November, states that the lower qualities of wheat are now being fed to cattle, and shows also that a smaller quantity of grain since the 1st of September, has been imported into the United Kingdom than for the corresponding months in 1867.

The tendency in England now is unquestionably to live from hand to mouth, in reliance upon the granaries of the world and the activity of commerce to furnish adequate supplies. Her great industry, in which she stands under severe competition with manufacturing communities on the continent—more fortunate in their home supplies of food—can but ill bear the enormous addition to expense which the drought of this year has occasioned. Every interest will urge the adoption of those means through the Press acting upon the public opinion of the world, which will give them food at the lowest cost; and this country, which has grain to sell, should neither be disappointed nor misled by the policy which seeks to compel our dealers to adapt themselves to her necessities.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Boston *Post* reports that certain members of Congress have made their appearance at the capital thus early, at the "special solicitation of Gen. Grant," for the purpose of consultation about his policy. From whom did the *Post* get its information—Grant or the members of Congress?

The gentlemen who are to take part in the popular course of scientific lectures under the auspices of the American Institute, must be warned of the necessity of simplicity and the importance of avoiding, as far as possible, technical terms and abstruse evolutions of principle. President Barnard, of Columbia College, who, last night, delivered the first of this course of lectures—his subject being the "Microscope"—must be criticised in this respect. His opening remarks on the uses and value of the microscope were such as could be comprehended by a popular audience, and were highly interesting; but he soon got beyond the depth of all but the *initiated*, and we fear that in his demonstrations and illustrations he was followed by very few of those who were present. The lecture would have suited admirably in a class-room to a body of advanced students; but it was certainly out of the reach of the unlearned community for whom the President of the Institute said the course was designed. The subsequent lecturers in the course must take warning, and try to make plain the subtle things of science, or else the lectures will neither be popular nor profitable.

The Cigar Manufacturers' Association (bosses) have formally declared that "this association believes that all questions of equity can be *better adjusted by arbitration* than by the violent action of the cigarmakers." In the same direction, the journeymen cigarmakers have formally declared that while ready to adopt all means to "frustrate the degrading demands" of their employers, their "Central Executive Committee shall have *power to receive proposals* from the Cigar Manufacturers' Association as soon as they remove the obnoxious resolutions passed by them on the 20th inst., and treat finally with them on the difficulty now pending." We should think that when both sides unite in declarations of this kind, it would not be impossible to discover the basis for a compromise.

We find in a great number of our exchanges the statement that the "New-York Times has brought forward and pressed quite enthusiastically the name of Mr. George William Curtis as United States representative at the Court of St. James, under Grant's administration." We have not thus far brought forward, nor have we pressed in any way whatever, the name of any candidate for any office under the next Administration. We have, up to this time, left that business to others. We highly appreciate the abilities of Mr. Curtis; but we don't think an enthusiastic pressure in his behalf would be agreeable to his feelings, or that the advocacy of his claims to the position of Minister to England would help the prospects of his appointment.

The Pollard tragedy at Richmond illustrates afresh the truth of the Scripture saying, that "they that take the sword shall perish by the sword." The evidence given to the jury is a significant comment on the wearing of deadly weapons by civilians; and Pollard and Hanna appear to have been loaded down with them. Mr. Craddock, detective, testifies that he came up to Hanna, saying, "Who did this? Certainly, Hanna, you could not have done it." Whereupon, in mute token of his innocence, Hanna "produced his pistol, which was still loaded." Mr. Hanna then remarked that "Pollard's pistol had probably exploded in his pocket;" but "upon examining his weapons, three in number, it was found that all were loaded." Next, the detective went to Grant's, and found him "standing in the room. He handed me a Derringer pistol." Thence they proceeded to the Station-house, "when I found a Colt's revolver on the table and a double-barrelled shot-gun, with the right barrel empty." That is the way the story goes throughout. The pistol is the badge of civilization there, one would say. Where men go about armed habitually with three pistols apiece, what wonder if assassination result?

We hardly take up a newspaper now-a-days in which we do not find some "positively authentic" statement of Gen. Grant's opinions upon one matter or another. We are quite unable to credit the authenticity of most of these reports; and we also remember that Gen. Grant has peremptorily forbidden anybody attempting to be the mouthpiece for his ideas. But we have no difficulty in crediting the Springfield *Republican's* report of Grant's financial views. After remarking that they are known to be "very conservative," the *Republican* adds: "One of our leading bankers who has repeatedly discussed financial matters with the General, says that he will, at an early day after his inauguration, recommend to Congress legislation looking to a speedy resumption of specie payments." Grant may not have expressed himself exactly in this way; but, we have no doubt, if he had expressed himself on the subject at all, it would have been very much in this way.

The Postmaster of Boston has caused a neat sign to be placed near the money order department in the Post Office, giving full and explicit instructions relative to money order business. Such a sign in the New-York Post Office would be of great advantage to hundreds of people who desire to transmit money orders through the Post Office, but who are ignorant as to the *modus operandi*.

Mr. Frederick R. Pike, of this City, who has for years been engaged in the study of the forces of mechanical propulsion, and their application to navigation, has, as the result of his investigations, come to a series of conclusions which he claims are of the highest importance and interest to those concerned. We are unable, in this place, to recount the experiments, principles and deductions which he has brought to our notice; but suffice it to say that he claims to have invented a new method of propelling vessels, based on the application of the lever and the laws of leverage. He alleges that he can demonstrate that its use will result in an immense saving of coal, and in economizing the cost and weight of machinery; that the machinery is effective and free from any complications; and that, apart from its economy and simplicity, it has many other important advantages over both the paddle and the screw methods. He claims that, on his principle, vessels cannot get out of water, either on one side or the other; that they cannot be damaged by ice or ordinary obstructions of river or ocean navigation; that, in case of the rudder being disabled, they can be steered almost as well by means of oars alone; and that they are also much better adapted for low water or river navigation than any present appliances. It could not be expected that we would give an opinion or pass judgment upon these claims; but Mr. Pike is certainly able to furnish very forcible reasons for their consideration, and for an attempt being made to carry out his invention practically, in its application to navigation.

The Baltimore *Gazette* has a "bit of genuine news" from its Washington correspondent, which, we are told, "clears away many foolish conjectures."

> "While Schofield was canvassing the Senate to ascertain if he could be confirmed if nominated as Secretary of War, a Radical Senator called upon Gen. Grant for his advice. The General frankly stated that *he was utterly opposed to placing military officers in civil positions while retaining their commissions*; but, under the peculiar circumstances, he thought the rule might be departed from. This fact was very recently stated *as proof that the epauletted gentry are to be excluded at least from the Cabinet*."

Now, we think everybody will agree that it would be perfectly right in President Grant to refrain from appointing army officers to high political positions "while retaining their military commissions;" but this does not imply that all who have served in the Union army shall be excluded from civil office. We don't suppose Grant will give appointments on the mere ground of military service; for he understands perfectly well that a man might lead a charge in battle and be unable to give a valid judgment in questions of law or administration. It has been thought by some people that Grant would make all, or nearly all, his civil appointments from the army; but we rather imagine that fitness and qualification for the place will take precedence over other considerations. If, in offering a place to any officer now in the army, he shall require a resignation of the military commission as a condition of its acceptance, he will show the same sort of just discrimination which he has already shown in other matters.

It seems that President Sarmiento, of the Argentine Republic, is anxious to have an American General to command the Argentine army. The Argentines are now allied with Brazil in the operations against Paraguay. We think there would be no difficulty in naming a number of our Generals who would soon, with a few hundred reliable troops, put an end to the pretensions of the Paraguayan tyrant. But if Sarmiento advertises for one, we fear that none but charlatans will apply.

The young Mikado is crowned in Japan; and contrary to the anticipation, and perhaps wishes, of the outsiders, that man of *aliases*, our Shogoon, Tychoon or Tokugawa, is going under—satisfied apparently with the style of "Daimio" and a pension. At the same time the Japanese war shows itself the reverse of our own, for the Southerns there are putting down the Northerns. The next mail, however, may bring East another kind of story. But we have got one significant fact in the recent batch of news. The Japanese authorities have borrowed half a million of dollars from the Oriental Bank Company, and given the Custom-house receipts as security. The fact that they now know the value of a Custom-house may be taken as a guarantee that the Government policy of Japan will be a policy of foreign commerce and foreign ideas.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

HOW IT WILL BE OBSERVED.

Public and Private Charities—Feeding the Poor—The Day at Home, in the Churches and at the Institutions.

To-day is celebrated the great festival of the Church Universal in America. It is the only day of the whole year in which all unite, of whatever sect or creed, in rendering thanks to the Giver of all good. Services are held in all the Protestant Churches, and the Roman Catholics, though their religion will not permit the use of the forms of their Church in commemoration of a secular holiday, will not fail to eat their Thanksgiving dinners, and thus glorify in the practical spirit of Othello, when he said to "mine Ancient:"

> —"I greet thy love,
> Not with vain thanks, but with acceptance bounteous,
> And will upon the instant put thee to 't."

This is the only day of all the year in which Church unity is so far forth an accomplished fact in this country that the people everywhere without any distinction whatever, accepting Andrew Johnson for their Pope for the nonce, will heed his behest and, each after his own fashion, give thanks for the blessings that we all enjoy. We all have much to be specially thankful for, from President down to pauper. The year that has "swung around the circle" since the President issued his last proclamation appointing a day of Thanksgiving has seen the escape of Andrew Johnson by a single vote from the fate reserved for him by the impeachment managers, who intended that he should never issue another similar document. For this *his* thanks are due, and for those of the people who cannot agree with him as to the extent of this blessing, and would rather have dispensed with his services altogether, there are many other dispensations for which they should be heartily grateful. It is not intended here to enumerate these minutely; nor could it be done. Every heart knows its own sources of joy as well as its own bitterness, and even in some cases where the cup of sorrow has seemed to overflow, the upright heart and pure can recognize the wise purpose for which it has been chastened, and appreciate the drops of comfort that were mingled with the draught. The general subjects for gratulation, which we share in common, are set forth in the familiar phraseology of the Thanksgiving proclamations. The manner in which the earth has "yielded her increase," and seed-time and harvest have duly succeeded each other, and all the other every-day blessings that we enjoy, should be matters for every-day thankfulness. It is well, however, that a day is set apart on which all are called upon to consider these. To Abraham Lincoln we are indebted for making this a national occasion. It would be a worthy recognition of his public services if on this day every citizen would contribute a certain sum toward erecting that monument to him which was so much talked of just after his death, and which is never heard of now.

The day before Thanksgiving deserves to be immortalized as the poet has immortalized "the night before Christmas." The preparations yesterday for the holiday were particularly lavish. It was a fine day, and nothing in the weather could excuse the housekeeper from going to the most distant market, if necessary, for her turkey. Then, partly on account of this same etherial mildness which we are rather unseasonably enjoying, the prices of perishable provisions were very low. Turkeys were selling at from 18 to 30 cents per pound, most of those disposed of bringing only twenty cents. Chickens sold for from fifteen to twenty cents per pound, averaging sixteen cents. Choice apples could be obtained at $4 per barrel—a very low price—and ordinary apples at $3 per barrel. The best potatoes were selling at from $3 to $4 per barrel, and fair potatoes as low as $2 per barrel. Lamb and mutton were unusually low and the market was largely stocked. During the last week 44,116 sheep and lambs have been received at the New-York market, which is more than have ever been received here during any one preceding week, with the exception of that week in October last when 45,600 were received. Lamb was selling yesterday at from seven to eight cents per pound, and sheep at from six to eight cents per pound. It is seldom that on the day before Thanksgiving Day everything edible is so low. The day generally comes in much colder weather, when meat and fruit and vegetables may be kept longer without spoiling, and this has much to do with enhancing the price. In view of this fact it would be wise to set the day, next year, about a month earlier. We charge President Grant nothing for the suggestion. And now Thanksgiving Day is here, and with it its varied and interesting duties. The President, all the Governors and all the Mayors have exhorted the people to render thanks to Almighty God for His favors to them throughout another year. It is at this season that families hold their reunions, and are happy in their gratitude to God for their continued preservation. Churches assemble to offer up praise and thanks to the bountiful Giver of all good gifts. The friends of the poor, too, are at their posts at this time caring for young children and aged persons alike. Whatever can be reached by institutional beneficence is provided for, but there is a large portion of the suffering poor that must be searched out—that class whom self-respect and modesty keep away from the public gaze. Wherever we turn, we find the poor and needy. There is no way of escape from the ever-recurring admonitions to the duty of caring for our less fortunate neighbors. The poet, Croswell, has thus eloquently stated the case:

> "For Thou hast placed us side by side
> In this wide world of ill;
> And that Thy followers may be tried,
> The poor are with us still."

There are thousands of benevolent ladies and gentlemen desirous of doing something toward making the poor happy on this day at least, who, nevertheless, often find it difficult to decide where they shall go and how they shall bestow their bounty. The offertory collection in the Protestant Episcopal churches on this day, is devoted to the aid of aged and superannuated or disabled ministers. The collections in the other churches are for varied purposes, but all in some way for the poor. Outside of these means of reaching the lowly there are numerous charitable institutions throughout New-York and Brooklyn which stand ready to receive gifts. We point the reader to some of these as worthy mediums capable of reaching the proper objects of our charity.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

The Home for the Friendless is an old favorite with Thanksgiving visitors. It is located at No. 32 East Thirtieth-street. Connected with it are seven district schools in different parts of the City, each being the centre of a great work. Upward of 5,000 children are instructed and helped by this institution. Last year the income of the Home from all sources was $66,081 31, and the expenditure amounted to $46,259 86. The Home has no endowment, but gains its main support from donations and subscriptions.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The Children's Aid Society is like a great polygon with a helping arm stretched out from each of its sides or angles, ready to embrace all of that class of poor juveniles and indigent adults who have an idea of helping themselves.

Its work is thus alluded to by its indefatigable Secretary, Rev. C. L. Brace:

This Society was established in 1853, and originated in a "Boys' Meeting," started by two or three of the present Trustees, who were engaged in teaching and training a few of the uncouth, uncombed, homeless children so frequently met with in the streets of this City. That effort has now expanded into Newsboys' Lodging-houses, Western Emigration, Home Missions, Industrial Schools, and the Girls' Lodging-house. Nearly $140,000 have been already expended; more than 14,000 children have been sent to new homes, and tens of thousands clothed and fed. If an attempt were made to compare the usefulness of the different branches of this Society, it would be found that all are important and each indispensable. No one who has not been engaged in the work itself can appreciate the magnitude of the evils which this Society is laboring, year by year, to prevent and to cure. When we hear, for instance, in a dry tabular statement, of 7,000 homeless street-boys sheltered, and taught, and cared for in the Newsboys' Lodging-house in one year—not, be it remembered, the same boys counted over, but 7,000 separate, different individuals—of whom 2,590 were orphans, and then remember that these represent almost as many families, and what poverty, and misery, and loneliness, and vice, and drunkenness must have preceded before these 7,000 lads were set adrift on the various currents of City life, &c., we can begin to appreciate the evils this Society is struggling with, and of the immense results it is so quietly accomplishing. The general office of the Society is at No. 8 East Fourth-street, Room No. 11.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Benevolence has worked no better things than have been done under the ægis of the Five Points House of Industry. Mere statistics cannot reveal the amount of joy and gladness which has had a starting place at the dinner-tables of this charity. Able-bodied men, grown weak with hunger, have here refreshed the inner man and gone on their way rejoicing. Children who must else have starved to death in cellars or garrets, have been fed and clothed and lodged here, and started off to happy homes in the West with a bright future before them. The value of this work cannot be computed. The spectator looks on in amazement, and irresistibly exclaims, "Cost what it may, it is idle to attempt computation; let the good work go on." Superintendent Halliday will be glad to see the friends of the poor to-day. There will be services in the chapel at 11 o'clock; children's dinner at 1:15; Italians, 2:15; outdoor poor, 3 to 4 o'clock. Dinner will be provided for 2,000. All are invited to visit the Institution.

FIVE POINTS LADIES' MISSION.

The "Old Brewery," an indescribably filthy pile of tenements, teeming with horrid cruelty and wickedness, some years ago very properly gave place to the fine edifice which now stands on its site and is known as the "Five Points Ladies' Home Mission." The transformation of the building is not more complete than has been that of hundreds of men and women who have been helped along from abject poverty and filth, and hundreds of children who have been clothed, partly fed and instructed by the ladies of this Mission. It is peculiarly a Methodist Society, and it has done a great and noble work. It is honored for the past, and is to be, must be, most cordially aided in the future.

THE HOWARD MISSION.

Notwithstanding the wild efforts of certain impracticable enthusiasts who sought to confound the Howard Mission with the Water-street Revival, the former continues to do its great and grand work among the "Little Wanderers." Mr. Van Meter has made so many triumphs among the young that he is not ready to sacrifice that work for the sake of any new experiment which mistaken and badly guided zeal may suggest to him. The Howard Mission is continuing in the work it has carried on so well for years. Visitors can step into this institution in the New Bowery and see all the machinery of benevolence at work from the receiving of the dollars and the victuals to the preparing of the "wanderers" for new and happy homes. If men and women have hearts to feel, here is the place where they can be tested. Mr. Van Meter will gladly welcome visitors; so also, will the children, who grow brighter with the accession of every friend to the throng that crowds the "Home" on Thanksgiving occasions. During the six years ending May 1, 1867, between 7,000 and 8,000 children were received, fed at its tables, clothed from its wardrobe, and taught in its schoolrooms, and hundreds of them were placed in good homes or furnished with situations.

THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.

This Society needs no commendation. If there be one charity more deserving than another, this is "the noblest Roman of them all." If the ladies who do the work of this Society had in their hands the handsome balance which was left, after settling all the business of the United States Sanitary Commission, they would not allow the American people to be disgraced by the spectacle of Union soldiers grinding organs on the streets, or begging alms with ill-success. The Ladies' Union Aid Society assist soldiers and soldiers' families wherever they can find them, to the extent of their means, which have been and still are limited. The ladies do all the work themselves, so that none of the money committed to their care goes for official salary. The Society has not been encouraged to the extent which would have been expected at the hands of Americans with dearly purchased liberty. There are hundreds of soldiers and their families in want in this City, whom these ladies would help if they had the means at their disposal. Money for this worthy object, which ought not to rank as a mere charity, can be sent to Mrs. John A. Kennedy, No. 135 West Twenty-second-street.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The different prisons of the City do not improve the fare of their inmates to-day, but all abstain from work that is not needed for domestic necessities.

Turkeys and mince pies will be furnished to such invalids as can partake of them.

At the Small-Pox, Charity, Fever, Epileptic and Paralytic Hospitals, at that for Incurables, at the Almshouse, Blind Asylum, Workhouse, Lunatic Asylum, Lodge and Retreat, there will be extra good cheer, as usual; and at the Lunatic Asylum the numerous inmates will have a dinner about 3 in the afternoon, with a magic lantern exhibition in the evening.

At the Penitentiary there will be a holiday, as regards abstaining from work, but no extra food will be given.

At the Inebriate Asylum the day will be soberly remembered, and such children of the Infants' Hospital as have graduated from the bottle, will have a feed of unusual niceties.

The children of the nurseries, on Randall's Island, will have a holiday and abundance of turkey. The boys will not parade as usual, having lately lost their drill-master.

The Nursery Hospital and Idiot Asylum will also have their due supply of poultry and pie.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Emigrant Refuge and the Emigrant Hospital, on Ward's Island, will display an improved dinner for their inmates, and those of the former institution will abstain from all but domestic work. Divine service will be held by the Protestant and Catholic chaplains. The Commissioners of Emigration will visit the island to-morrow, on a tour of inspection, accompanied by the School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward.

The St. Barnabas Home, No. 304 Mulberry-street, will give turkeys and mince pie to its fifty inmates, together with about seventy-five members of poor families outside. After they have dined, the children of the St. Barnabas Sunday School, the Industrial School and the Night School, connected with the Mission, together with the women of the Mothers' Meeting, will partake of a bountiful dinner. Probably four hundred persons will receive the bounty of the institution.

The kindred society of the Sheltering Arms will similarly gladden the poor of its neighborhood.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME,

No. 139 Canal-street, will be able to supply a turkey to-day to every maimed soldier or sailor who may apply for it, or to the widows of deceased soldiers or sailors. The ability for this has been obtained through the exertions of Col. Hermans, the Superintendent.

OTHER WORTHY OBJECTS.

Space would fail us in attempting to refer at length to all the institutions that are worthy of aid owing to the good they are doing in the community. We can only name some with their locations. St. Luke's Hospital, on Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-fourth-street; Mount Sinai Hospital, (Jewish,) in West Twenty-eighth-street; the German Hospital and Dispensary, in Seventy-sixth-street; the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, No. 97 Second-avenue; the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second-avenue and Thirteenth-street; the Nursery and Child's Hospital, Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue; Colored Orphan Asylum, One Hundred and Fifty-first-street; the Orphan Asylum, Broadway and Seventy-third-street; the New-York City Mission, at the Bible House; the Midnight Mission, in Mulberry-street, and other societies are all engaged in administering comfort to the poor of this great City, and all need help at the hands of benevolent persons.

BROOKLYN INSTITUTIONS.

Not a few of the large givers to New-York charities reside in the City of Brooklyn, but that city has several institutions of its own, which should not be so much overlooked as they are. The City Missions in the Western and Eastern Districts present an easy medium between the charitable and the needy. The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum is in Cumberland-street, near Myrtle-avenue; the Church Charity Foundation is at Albany-avenue and Herkimer-street; the Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, is in Butler-street, near Flatbush-avenue; the Industrial School of Williamsburg is at the corner of South Third and Fifth streets; besides others deserving of consideration. Indeed those who desire to contribute toward making the poor happy either on Thanksgiving or throughout the year, need be at no loss for channels through which they can send their money, their clothes or their victuals. All these institutions we have pointed out are public and voluntary in their arrangements. Independent of all these there are the public institutions where the public poor are always well cared for; these are well sustained out of the tax-payers. The amount of voluntary work done should not be ignored, but helped.

UNION SERVICES.

Union services will be held by many of the churches, several congregations meeting together in one church in the same neighborhood.

In Brooklyn the congregations of Rev. Dr. Budington's and Rev. Dr. Cuyler's churches will meet in the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, and hear a sermon by Rev. Dr. Budington.

The congregations of the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, (Rev. Leonard W. Bacon's,) and of the First Presbyterian Church, South Fourth-street, (Rev. Mr. Carlile's,) will worship together, Rev. Mr. Carlile preaching the sermon.

The First Baptist Church, (Rev. H. M. Gallaher's,) the Central Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. J. W. Sarles,) and the Pierrepont-street Baptist Church, (Rev. Walter W. Hammond's,) will worship together in Rev. Mr. Gallaher's Church, in Nassau-street, when Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach the sermon.

The Methodist Churches, generally, in this City and in Brooklyn will unite in like manner. In most of the other Protestant churches there will be morning services. There will be the usual parade of target companies during the day, and for the evening amusements in great variety are announced.

Religious Services To-day in Jersey City.

The following services will be held in Jersey City to-day:

First Reformed Church, Grand-street, at 11 A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. G. H. Peeke.

First Baptist Church, Grove-street, at 11 o'clock A. M.

North Baptist Church, Jersey-avenue, at 10:30 A. M. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. H. A. Cordo.

The Methodist Episcopal congregations will unite in holding service in the Hedding M. E. Church, Montgomery-street. Sermon by Rev. J. Hanlon.

The City Mission and Tract Society have adopted a resolution asking for Thanksgiving collections in aid of the poor at the several churches where services are held to-day.

In Newark, at the First Baptist Church, services will be held at 11 o'clock A. M., Rev. D. S. Morrill officiating.

The Halsey-street M. E. Church will be open for worship at 10½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Jesse Gilbert, of the South Market-street M. E. Church.

The Fairmount Baptist and Warren-street M. E. Church will unite in Thanksgiving services in the latter place of worship, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

In the Sixth Presbyterian Church services will be held at 11 o'clock.

Services at Christ Church will take place at 10 o'clock A. M.

In Trinity Church, the Rector, Rev. Dr. Meier Smith will deliver a discourse at 11 o'clock A. M.

In Park Hall, at the corner of Park and Broad streets, services will be commenced at 8 o'clock A. M.

A variety of entertainments will be given in the evening at the different places of amusement.

AMUSEMENTS.

Thanksgiving Matinees.

There seems to be an impression among theatrical managers that the public cannot enjoy their Thanksgiving turkies and pumpkin pies unless they have previously obtained an appetite for the same by a visit to some place of amusement. It is at least notorious that no other holiday of the year is so affectionately furnished with *matinées* and garnished with afternoon performances as this. Some places even exceed the ordinary allowance and give three entertainments. This will be the case to-day, for instance, at Wood's Museum, whither the humble histrion will wend his way at early dawn this morning, and only depart therefrom when midnight chimes; each of these entertainments at Wood's will be of a different character, and will employ Miss Lydia Thompson and her troupe, the Vaudeville company, and the group of dwarfs and giants now on exhibition there.

A *matinée* will also be given of "Humpty Dumpty," at the Olympic Theatre—and there the management are to treat their entire company to a something for genuine Thanksgiving in the shape of a Banquet of Turkies!

Extra *matinées* are to be given of "After Dark" at Niblo's, of "The Fairy Circle" at the Broadway, and of "Ned Scarlet" at the Bowery; Signor Blitz will give a *matinée* of Magic, at the Brooklyn Atheneum; and there are to be afternoon performances of Equestrianism at the European Circus, and at the New-York Circus—at the latter the new version of "Cinderella" will be given to invite the little people.

Various Notes.

The European Circus will close on Saturday evening.

The sale of seats for the entire series of Mrs. Scott-Siddons' representations at the New-York Theatre, will begin this morning, at the theatre and at Beer Schirmer's.

Mr. De Cordova will deliver his lecture on "Planchette" at Pike's Music Hall, on Friday evening, the 27th.

Harrison, once the famous English tenor of the Pyne & Harrison Opera Troupe, is dead. He was 55 years old.

Lawrence Barrett took his departure for California yesterday, where he is to manage the new theatre.

A New Portrait Bust of Irving.

An interesting specimen of plastic art is now on exhibition at the gallery of Mr. Schauss. It is a bust of the late Washington Irving, executed by his grand-nephew, Ames Van Wart, almost wholly from recollection. Intimately familiar with the habitual expression of Irving, and having a tender reverence for his memory, he has succeeded in reproducing the most characteristic and delicate phases of his countenance. Men of large facial contour often have a play of countenance infinitely engaging and suggestive. Count Cavour and Lord Macauley are notable instances. To catch the smile, humor or grace of such faces is rare in art and especially difficult in sculpture; but young Van Wart has marvelously succeeded in this instance, and we hope to see his bust of Irving in marble.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Republican Majority—Why it was not Larger—The New Representatives.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Raleigh, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 18, 1868.

For the last few weeks the weather has been beautiful. The prospects for a mild and delightful Winter are unusually bright. There is no climate like that of the South.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

Amid the most overwhelming opposition, the Republicans have carried this State for Grant by a majority of 12,000. They have elected six Congressmen. Threats and intimidation were freely used by the old political leaders, but the colored people marched in solid column and voted for the nominees of the Chicago Convention. Had the prominent leaders of the party in this State been men of character and standing, North Carolina would have rolled up a majority of 40,000 for Grant. It is true, and it is a pity that it is true, several of the most conspicuous names of the Radicals here carry with them very little weight for honesty, integrity, or patriotism. A year or so ago a miserable class of adventurers came to this State. They had no money, and were utterly destitute of character. They succeeded in foisting themselves upon the trusting colored people, and by them were elected to some offices of importance. They soon exhibited their real *animus*, and are now utterly discarded by the patriotic people of the State. Their disgusting conduct, however, created some prejudice, which has been a serious drawback to the success of the party in the State. In the future these obstacles will not be in the way, and the cause of Republicanism will undoubtedly come out victorious.

Another reason why the majority is not so large as last year arises from the large number of Conservatives who had their disabilities removed by the action of the last Congress. There were over 20,000 of this class, and nearly all of them voted against the men who aided in taking away their disabilities.

THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.

The official vote from the mountain district has just arrived. It gives a majority of sixty-four to Jones, the present member. The Democrats have been very confident of carrying this district. They claimed it by over a thousand majority. Mr. Jones, the successful candidate, is a native of the State, a clever and kind-hearted man. He is not particularly brilliant, but all through the war maintained an untarnished record in favor of the National Government. He was one of the few true and trusted Unionists of the State who were arrested and punished by the Davis Government. He spent several months in Libby Prison, and afterward served in the Union army. No truer patriot can be found in the country.

REPRESENTATIVE DEWEESE.

Deweese, who has been triumphantly elected from the old Raleigh District, had greater difficulties to encounter than all the rest. The Conservatives have pitted against him their ablest leader, a man whose character was above reproach, and whose efforts were constant and indefatigable. Col. Rogers visited almost every house in the district, speaking kind words to the mothers, and kissing, without regard to color, the children. Mr. Rogers was popular with the colored people, having aided them during last Winter. He stands very high in the community, and though a Colonel in the Confederate service, he was not an original Secessionist. Col. Deweese was very unpopular with the rich bloods of the district. He had served with distinction in the Union army, and had identified himself with the forlorn hope of Republicanism two years ago in this State, when the fearless Holden was almost alone. These were unpardonable crimes, and the old Secessionists determined to defeat Deweese at all hazards. Never was there such an exhibition of malignity, and meanness and hypocrisy combined. The fiendish malignity with which these Southern gentlemen pursued a man whose patriotism they could no more comprehend than they could imitate, was only equaled by the meanness of attacking the defenceless ladies who are engaged in teaching and elevating the negroes. Deweese's manly and frank sentiments, and his devoted attention to the interests of his constituents, gained him many and powerful friends. While Register in Bankruptcy, he earned the esteem and confidence of all with whom he came in contact. He was generous, hard-working, and a zealous friend of the poor. He had early advocated manhood suffrage, and was very popular with the colored people. The enthusiastic manner in which the negroes sustained him in the recent election show how they appreciated his services. Col. Deweese has advanced rapidly. A year ago he was a Second Lieutenant in the Regular Army, then Register in Bankruptcy, and has been honored with a second reëlection to Congress. His hosts of friends will be glad to hear of his good fortune and success.

The other Representatives are men of ability and devoted patriotism. Mr. Heaton, of the Newburn District, is a very modest and quiet gentleman. He gained honorable fame many years ago in the Ohio Senate. Mr. Cobb is the youngest member of the delegation, being only 24 years of age. He lives in Elizabeth City and was a Unionist during the war. Mr. Lash, of the Greenboro District, is a well-to-do farmer, has plenty of hard cash, and did not want the position. Mr. Boyden, a man venerable for years, was defeated in the Sixth District. His successful competitor, Shober, cannot take the iron-clad oath, as he was a bitter Secessionist, holding several offices in the Confederacy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has been in session for a few days. Nothing of interest has yet taken place. The Governor's Message, read yesterday, was a very able paper. The suggestions and recommendations for the better improvement of the condition of the people are in good place, and it is to be hoped the Legislature will act upon them promptly. The closing sentences, on the greatness and permanency of the Union, are exceedingly eloquent. The entire document is a bold and splendid vindication of the reconstruction measures of Congress. Holden is gaining troops of friends by his discreet yet firm management of the difficult and arduous duties devolving upon him as Governor of this State.

OMEGA.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The New Atlantic Cable—The American End to be Landed near Boston—The State Funds—Municipal Politics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1868.

It is stated, on the authority of the Chairman of the County Commissioners of Plymouth County, that the American end of the new line of telegraph from Europe is to be landed at a high knoll on the Duxbury shore, known as "The Hammock," and that the town has given a lot of land for the terminus. The land is now held by Prof. Pierce and Mr. Whiting, of the coast survey, as trustees. The town of Duxbury is one of the oldest in Massachusetts. It was first settled about the year 1632, by the people of Plymouth, and was the second town established within the colony. It received its name, out of respect to Capt. Miles Standish, from Duxbury Hall, the seat of the Standish family in England. In 1643 the population of Duxbury was about four hundred, and among the earlier settlers of the place were some of the oldest and ablest men in the Plymouth colony. Inseparably connected with those early days will ever remain the story of the "Courtship of Miles Standish," so beautifully rendered by Longfellow. Hobomok, the Christian Indian, for twenty years the faithful friend of the colony, lived here with Miles Standish. Duxbury has a population of 2,500. Shipbuilding was extensively carried on here at one time.

STATE FUNDS.

The financial condition of the State funds is cheerful for the tax-payer to contemplate. The State funds are now seventeen in number, and they amount in the aggregate to $12,000,000. The Committee appointed for the purpose of examining the matter say that the present market value of the securities is in excess of their cost by more than $1,700,000. Over $1,000,000 is still uninvested, the Treasurer during the past two or three months having been unable to lend the money at his disposal. It is proposed to obviate this difficulty by asking the next Legislature for power to extend the State loans into other New-England States on the same terms required of cities and towns in this State.

MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

The "Parker House Committee" have voted to support Hon. Moses Kimball for Mayor, Mr. Messinger, their nominee, having declined. The Democrats have nominated Nathaniel Bradstreet Shurtleff for reëlection. Aldermanic nominations have not yet been made by either party. Many good Republicans regret that Ex-Mayor Norcross was not nominated instead of Mr. Kimball. Mayor Shurtleff's reëlection is now considered certain. He will be voted for without respect to his politics.

VIGIL.

CHASE VS. SEYMOUR.

How the Cincinnati Democrats Were Interested in the Scheme to Substitute the Chief Justice for the Ex-Governor.

From the Cincinnati Sunday Union, Nov. 22.

There is very little doubt but the scheme to get rid of Seymour and Blair, for Chase and Adams, had its origin in this city—or, at least, prominent Democrats of the city were cognizant at an early period that such a proposition would be made. On the day that Alexander Long, Wash. McLean and others were in consultation with Frank Blair, at the Spencer House, doing their utmost to bring about the desired trade, a telegram was received from Marble, of the New-York *World*, addressed to Wash. McLean, but which that gentleman is said to have never received. It first reached the hands of a clerk in the office of the *Enquirer*, and was by him opened, he supposing it was on business appertaining to the office. It was as follows:

Wash. McLean:

Sir: The article will appear in to-morrow's *World*—meanwhile there is no time to lose. Push it fast and hot.

MARBLE.

The clerk requested a former *attaché* of the *Enquirer* to take the dispatch to the Spencer House, where it was thought McLean was at the time. The quondam reporter took the dispatch and promised to deliver it as requested, but was unable to find the gentleman for whom it was intended, and he carried it about in his pocket for two days without seeing McLean, when, thinking it was too late to do any good by placing it in his hands, he destroyed it. Such is his story. Meanwhile the promised article did appear in the *World*, and we all know what a tempest among the Democracy was created thereby. It virtually recommended the substitution of Chase for Seymour. But the *Enquirer* was not prompt in seconding this motion, and not until some days after did it make known its preference for a new candidate. It was evident that something had hung fire. It was the telegram of Marble to McLean. Had that been properly received, there is no doubt the *Enquirer* would have pushed the proposition "fast and hot;" but it fell into the hands of one who failed to comprehend its importance, and as there was "no time to lose" the great opportunity was lost—the *Enquirer* failing to back the *World* in due time. There is no telling what the result would have been had McLean received this telegram in time. That he was expecting such a dispatch there is very little doubt, and its non-receipt disarranged the plans of the great President-maker, who was for a day at least at a loss how to act. We doubt if he has been informed of such dispatch up to this time, and he will first learn of its receipt in our columns. We do know that at one time during the interesting period referred to the managing editor of the *Enquirer* boasted in advance that Chase was to be the candidate, and was to receive the full strength of that journal in his support. It is altogether probable that had Wash. McLean received the dispatch sent by Marble, posting him how to act, Chase, instead of Seymour, would have been the candidate of the Democracy at the polls; but the telegram's miscarriage threw everything into disorder, and Seymour remained on the ticket to be badly beaten.

LAND-SLIDE IN MAINE.

Sinking of Forty Acres of Land on the Presumpscot River—A Dam Formed and the Surrounding Farms Overflowed—Great Damage to Property.

From the Portland Argus, Nov. 23.

The people in the village of Cumberland Mills and vicinity, which is about five miles from this city, were startled about 5 o'clock yesterday morning by a rumbling noise and jarring of the earth, which they supposed to be an earthquake. Investigation, however, disclosed an immense land-slide on the north bank of the Presumpscot River, about one-third of a mile below Cumberland Mills. The land sunk extends back from the river nearly half a mile in an oblong shape, and is some forty rods in width, embracing at least thirty acres. It fell from thirty to fifty feet, and the river was dammed up for more than an eighth of a mile. The land which sunk was for ten feet from the service a light, sandy loam, and below that blue clay. There was a light growth of scattering wood on the greater portion, and most of the trees are left standing erect, or very nearly so, notwithstanding their drop. The land was owned by Mr. Pennell and others. The result of the damming up of the river overflowed about forty-four acres of Mr. Samuel Raymond's interval land on the opposite side, damaging his property to from $12,000 to $15,000. The water continued to back up and overflow adjacent lands. The Cumberland paper mills were flooded to the first windows on the lower floor, entirely submerging all in the lower part of the mill, including, of course, the valuable machinery in the basement. Operations at the mills will necessarily be suspended for a time, and three hundred operatives will be thrown out of employment. It was apparent that the convulsion was not occasioned by the undermining of the river. The sinking evidently commenced some distance away from that, and the bed of the river was pressed upward to the level of the surrounding land. An intelligent gentleman who carefully examined the scene theorizes that the long-continued wet weather had softened the substratum of clay until it would not sustain the weight above. An occupied dwelling-house narrowly escaped destruction, the slide extending to within some twenty rods of it. The water in the section overflowed apparently ceased to rise about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and no damage was apprehended by the rise of water above the upper dam at Cumberland Mills. It is difficult to approximate the amount of damage inflicted, but it cannot, it was thought, fall short of $100,000. The course of the river will be permanently changed, and it was contemplated to put on a large force to-day and cut a channel for it across Mr. Raymond's interval land. The phenomenon occasioned a good deal of excitement, and hundreds of people visited the scene during the day from this city and the surrounding country. The affair is not entirely without precedent in this vicinity. Some fifteen years ago about twenty acres sank in a similar way a few miles from the scene of the present disaster. In that case, however, the damage was only to the land involved. The effect of the convulsion upon the river may be imagined from the fact that fish of various kinds, pickerel, trout, smelts, &c., were picked up in large quantities on the adjacent lands. The sudden receding of the water, after the overflow, caused by the first crush, left the finny tribe high and dry on *terra firma*. The scene is a wild one, and presents the appearance of a grand convulsion of nature. It will be visited by thousands of people within the next few days.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Tammany Assistant Aldermanic Conventions.

The Tammany Democracy held their Conventions to select candidates for Assistant Aldermen last night throughout the City, with the following results: First District, James Haley; Second District, Patrick Lysaght; Third District, James A. Monaghan; Fourth District, Bryan Reilly; Fifth District, Isaac Robinson; Sixth District, Lawrence E. Hill; Seventh District John Hampson; Eighth District, Edward Welch; Ninth District, Peter Culkin; Tenth District, Joseph Hoffman, Jr.; Eleventh District, Bernard K. Murphy; Twelfth District, Thomas F. Daly; Thirteenth District, Patrick Gibney; Fourteenth District, John Riley; Fifteenth District, Austin V. Pettit; Sixteenth District, William McGrath; Seventeenth District, Thomas Higgins; Eighteenth District, Bernard O'Neill, Nineteenth District, David S. Jackson; Twentieth District, James Cunningham.

Judiciary Convention.

The Republican Convention to nominate a Police Justice in the stead of Michael Connolly, (Register elect,) met at the Wigwam in Forty-sixth-street last night. Simon P. Noyes occupied the chair, and Franklin Cosmire was appointed Secretary. James R. Welsh received the nomination unanimously.

Miscellaneous Assistant Aldermanic Conventions.

Conventions were held last night by various political organizations, (other than the Tammany Hall Democracy,) for the selection of candidates for Assistant Aldermen, with the following result: Third District, Joseph D. Costa, Radical Republican; First District, Benjamin Emerson, Radical Republican; Eleventh District, Charles C. Pinckney, Radical Republican; Twelfth District, Major Peter Bowe, Radical Republican; Ninth District, James E. McVeany, Constitutional Republican; Seventh District, James L. Babbitt, Mozart; Fourteenth District, Maurice Shannon, Mozart; Tenth District, Joseph Hoffman, Jr., Mozart; Fifteenth District, adjourned to to-night, Mozart; Sixth District, Patrick O'Connor, Mozart; Sixteenth District, Nicholas Haughton, Mozart; Twenty-first District, Stephen Roberts, Constitutional Union; Fifteenth District, John O. Dwyer, Constitutional Union; Sixth District, Patrick O'Connor, Democratic Union; Ninth District, John G. Haveland, Democratic Union; First District, James Haley, Workingmen's; First District, James Gray, Workingmen's.

Mozart School Conventions.

The School Conventions of the Mozart Party, for the selection of candidates for School Trustees, were called for last night, and the following action was taken in the various wards: First Ward, adjourned to Friday. Third Ward, no nomination. Fourth Ward, Thomas White. Fifth Ward, not found. Sixth Ward, adjourned to to-night. Seventh Ward, Dennis J. Twigg. Eighth Ward, David Page, long term; George W. Van Voorst, to fill vacancy. Ninth Ward, no Convention found at place advertised. Tenth Ward, adjourned to to-night. Eleventh Ward, adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. Twelfth Ward, Convention not found. Thirteenth Ward, adjourned to Friday next. Fourteenth Ward, Patrick Collins. Fifteenth Ward, adjourned to Nov. 26. Sixteenth Ward, adjourned to Friday night. Seventeenth Ward, adjourned to to-night. Eighteenth Ward, adjourned to Friday. Nineteenth Ward, adjourned to Friday. Twentieth Ward, adjourned to to-night. Twenty-first Ward, Frank G. Cairns. Twenty-second Ward, no Convention found.

School Conventions Other Than Mozart.

Beside the Conventions of the Mozart Democracy for School Trustees, Conventions were held last night by various organizations with the following results:

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

First District, Timothy Brennan, Mozart; Second District, Nelson Small, Mozart; Third District, adjourned to Friday; Fourth District, adjourned to to-night; Fifth District, Wm. O'Donnell; Sixth District, no nomination; Seventh District, Andrew Smith; Third District, Democratic Union, adjourned to to-night.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Third Ward, Blume McCann, Tammany; Ninth Ward, adjourned to Friday; Seventeenth Ward, John R. Hennessey Tam.; Second Ward, John Robinson, Dem. Union; Ninth Ward, Democratic Union, adjourned to Thursday night; Fifteenth Ward, Walter Fowler, Democratic Union; Nineteenth Ward, Democratic Union, adjourned to Friday; Tenth Ward, Alonzo Truesdale, long term, Benjamin H. Shaffer, vacancy, Radical Republican; Ninth Ward, James W. Farr, Conservative Republican; Sixteenth Ward, Conservative Republican, a Conference Committee was appointed; Nineteenth Ward, James Cunningham, Constitutional Union.

Car Accident.—At 11:30 o'clock last evening, William Connors, in attempting to get on the front platform of car No. 40 of the Second-avenue line, when it was at the corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street slipped and fell under the forward wheel which passed over his left arm, crushing it in a terrible manner. The wounded man was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

For Real Use—Not to Help the Sale.

I had one of "——'s best,"—but exchanged it at one-third its cost for one of yours, which I find so simple in construction that it can easily be managed by a child twelve years old. The Wilcox & Gibbs Hemmers and other attachments are *perfect*, and *for real use—not* to "help the sale" of the machine.—*Mrs. R. M. Beecher, Syracuse, N. Y., June 14, 1868.—Adv.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price Five Cents. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the Semi-Weekly Times has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the Times by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "Semi-Weekly Record," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

Terms.—Three Dollars per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Brown's Bronchial Troches.—FROM THE Medical Director of the General Hospital, Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, March 8, 1862.:

"Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, Boston, Mass.: Use of your far-famed and most serviceable 'Troches' is being made in the hospital of which I have charge, and with very beneficial and decided results in allaying bronchial irritation." For coughs and colds the Troches give prompt relief.

As a Positive and Unfailing Cure for Burns, Piles, Corns, Bruises, and all eruptions of the skin, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is acknowledged by all to be without an equal. 25 cents per box.

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Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

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FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.

Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

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Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

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Mettam's Galvanic Electro Metallic Insoles, Belts and Armlets cure rheumatism, neuralgia and nervous diseases. LORIN BROOKS & SONS, No. 434 Broadway.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Billings—Lane.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at All Souls' Church, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Oliver P. C. Billings to Charlotte, daughter of David Lane, Esq., all of this City.

Beare—Tredwell.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, Madison, N. J., by Rev. Dr. Hobart, Charles P. Beare to Miss Cornelia B., daughter of A. M. Tredwell, Esq.

Davenport—Crofut.—At Danbury, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. A. C. Hubbard, Albert B. Davenport, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Delia M., daughter of Henry Crofut, Esq., of the former place.

Gen—Tredwell.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, Madison, N. J., by Rev. J. Walker, William W. Gen to Miss Anna M., daughter of A. M. Tredwell, Esq.

Mooney—Squier.—At Somerville, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, by Rev. Dr. Messler, Nicholas Mooney, of Rahway, to Miss Thirza Squier, of former place. No cards.

Phillips—Guy.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at St. James' Church, Fordham, by Rev. C. C. Tiffany, William H. Phillips, of New-York, to Elmere L., daughter of P. A. Guy, of Fordham.

Robb—Thayer.—At Trinity Church, Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, by Right Rev. Bishop Eastburn, J. Hampden Robb, of New-York, to Cornelia, daughter of Nathaniel Thayer.

Taylor—Stearns.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. E. E. L. Taylor, D. D., Delia B., daughter of John G. Stearns, Esq., of Brooklyn, to Albert J. Taylor, of St. Paul, Minn. No cards.

Van Deusen—Scott.—In Binghamton, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 25, at the bride's residence, by the Rector of Christ Church, of the above city, Rev. Charles H. Platt, J. B. Van Deusen, of Kingston, N. Y., to Mrs. E. A. Scott. No cards.

Walroud—Morrison.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, at the Church of the Holy Saviour, by Rev. William W. Olssen, Francis Charles, third son of Theodore Walroud, Esq., of Calder Park, Lanarkshire, Scotland, to Eliza, daughter of the late Hunter Morrison, Esq., of St. Thomas, Danish West Indies.

DIED.

Babcock.—In Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 18, Sarah Barnes Babcock, wife of John N. Babcock, in the 38th year of her age.

Barker.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, Elijah C. Barker, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 419 State-st., on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Bird.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, O. Wm. Bird, aged 40 years.

Funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Thursday at 1 o'clock P. M.

Braid.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 24, Emma Louisa, wife of George Braid, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends and members of United States Lodge No. 207, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 27th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 242 East 21st-st.

Kellogg.—At Newington, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 23, 1868, Gen. Martin Kellogg, in the 88th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Congregational Church, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M.

Mattison.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, Rev. Hiram Mattison, D. D., in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday afternoon, the 26th inst., at 2 o'clock, from York-st. Trinity M. E. Church, Jersey City. His remains will be taken to Oswego, N. Y., on Friday morning, for interment.

McDonald.—On Wednesday, Nov. 25, John McDonald, Sr., in the 70th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from his late residence, No. 189 East Broadway, on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock, to St. Teresa's Church, where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his sons, John, James and Andrew, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers will please copy.

Nash.—In Hudson, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, Sarah J., wife of Thomas P. Nash, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 52 years.

Funeral services in Hudson this day, (Thursday,) the 26th inst., at 3 P. M.

Phelps.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 25, at the residence of his son-in-law, S. F. Edwards, Brooklyn, Hon. Ansel Phelps, of Greenfield, Mass., aged 79 years.

His remains will be taken to Greenfield for interment.

Smith.—On Tuesday, Nov. 24, Eliza Conger, widow of Dr. S. Richard Smith, and daughter of J. W. Robinson, Esq., of Sing Sing.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Wainwright Memorial Church, Hammond-st., corner of Waverley-place at 9½ o'clock Friday morning. The remains will be conveyed to Sing Sing for interment, Hudson River Railroad, at 11½ A. M., from 30th-st. depot.

White.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 24, William White, in the 53d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Americus Club, the Directors of the Grand-st. and Newtown Railroad, and the Order of F. and A. M. generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Central M. E. Church, South 5th-st., near 5th, on Thursday at 3 o'clock P. M.

Americus Club.—The members of the Americus Club are requested to attend the funeral services of our late brother member, William White, at the Central Methodist Church, South 5th-st., near 5th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., this (Thursday) afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

WM. M. TWEED, President.
Charles H. Hall, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU,
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DR. DILLENBACK WILL BE IN HIS New-York office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th-st. on FRIDAY, the 27th of November. Persons suffering from long-standing Catarrhal and Bronchial diseases, all of which tend to Consumption, should lose no time in consulting him.

THE FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY IN THE LATE ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections of the Union League Club give notice that persons wishing to communicate information or advice may address the Secretary of the Committee, at the Committee Rooms, No. 256 Broadway, and that contributions to the fund may be sent to MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 52 Wall-st.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1868.

WM. E. DODGE, HORACE GREELEY, MOSES H. GRINNELL, ISAAC SHERMAN, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, ISAAC H. BAILEY and JOHN H. WHITE, Committee.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., New-York.—The Trustees employ no solicitors, and depending upon voluntary contributions, hope for generous offerings at this period. A family of nearly 300 are constantly maintained in the house—nearly 400,000 meals furnished during the year; average attendance in schools, more than 460; whole number of inmates provided for, 1,289.

On Thanksgiving the children will dine at 1½ o'clock. Out-door poor will have their dinner at 2½ o'clock.

Interesting exercises in chapel, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Contributions in money may be handed to either of the Trustees, or sent directly to the house, or through the Post Office. Donations of clothing, shoes, or articles of food will be sent for.

Please be particular to address HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

TRUSTEES, (who are also Incorporators)—Archibald Russell, President; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer; R. B. Lockwood, Secretary; Charles Ely, Frederick G. Foster, D. Lydig Suydam, Marshall Lefferts, Morris K. Jesup George F. Betts.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe, per steamer HERMANN, will close at this office on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 8:55; C, O and D, 8:25; E and F, 8:05, and G at 8 o'clock A. M.

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ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, GUITARS, Flutes, Drums, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Violin Strings, &c., &c., at wholesale and retail. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, No. 6 East 28th-st., should be attended by all persons of sedentary habits. Open day and evening.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HURD & HOUGHTON, 459 BROOME-ST.
WILL PUBLISH ON SATURDAY, NOV. 28:

1. THE AINSLEE STORIES. By Helen C. Weeks, author of "Grandpa's House." With eight illustrations by Champney and Smith. In one volume, 16mo, cloth. Price $1 50.

Also by the same author,

2. GRANDPA'S HOUSE. By Helen C. Weeks. With six full-page illustrations by Geo. G. White. 1 vol., 16mo, cloth. Price $1 50.
3. TALES FOR LITTLE CONVALESCENTS. By Mrs. S. H. Bradford. With four illustrations by M. L. Stone. In 1 vol., small 4to, cloth. Price 75 cents.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S GREAT BOOK.

FALLEN PRIDE; or, THE MOUNTAIN GIRL'S LOVE. By Mrs. Emma D. E. N. Southworth, now being published in weekly instalments in the PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY NIGHT, is in press and will be published in book form in a few days by

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It will be published in a large duodecimo volume, in uniform style with her previous works, and sold at the low price of $1 75 in cloth, or $1 50 in paper cover.

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IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. Pembroke Fetridge, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

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GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 29th-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE READY SATURDAY, NOV. 28,
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WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE SAME DAY,
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EVERETT'S ORATIONS, VOL. IV.
8vo. Cloth. $3.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

The Orations and Speeches in this volume were all delivered subsequent to July, 1858, with one exception. The address on the "Character of Washington," that entitled "Franklin, the Boston Boy," and the "Causes and Conduct of the War," appear in type for the first time.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
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POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN,
ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
CHARLES C. PINCKNEY.
JNO. V. GRIDLEY, Chairman Convention.

UNION REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.—CHARLES P. SHAW, Esq., having declined the nomination of Counsel to the Corporation, the Convention will meet at headquarters, Broadway and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 7½ o'clock, to take such action as may be deemed best.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Chairman.

Thomas G. Baker, } Secretaries.
Henry Snell,

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN,
THIRTEENTH DISTRICT, SIXTEENTH WARD,
SAMUEL T. LAPPIN.

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CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received from Individuals, Firms, Banks, Bankers and Corporations, subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of FOUR per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, bearing FOUR per cent. Interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and all most promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities on commission.

INFORMATION furnished, and purchases or exchanges of Securities made for investors.

NEGOTIATIONS of loans, and foreign Exchange effected.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co BANKERS,

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATERWORKS COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS, DUE 1887, INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, BEING A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY AT A REDUCTION BELOW PAR, AND PAYING A LARGE RATE OF INTEREST ON THE INVESTMENT. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD BONDS.

150 BONDS of the above road will be sold at 87, giving the interest from Aug. 1 to the buyer. These bonds are offered to the public over any other in market because:

1. The net earnings of half of the line now running are about 40 per cent. beyond all the interest on the bonds.
2. The property cost in cash three times the amount of bonds upon it.
3. The Company owes no floating debt whatever. The materials are all of the best kind, and all paid for in cash; stone piers to bridges, and some bridges of iron; 91 miles now running.
4. The net earnings, after opening the extension, are estimated to be four times the interest the first year.
5. The business at present is all local, and cannot be interfered with.
6. The Directors hold three-quarters of the stock for permanent investment.
7. The President on the locality conducts the business of the road, and supervises the extension.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
No. 43 Wall-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1868, for the sale of EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1868.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 18 Wall-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

CENTRAL COAL-MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., }
NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, }
NO. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1868. }

A general meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held as above on the 12th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing nine Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will remain open from 12 M. until 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 1 to 13, inclusive. By order of the Board.

F. P. WHITE, Secretary.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 456, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, }
OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1868. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1868, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.

E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY AND CLEVELAND }
RAILROAD COMPANY, }
OFFICE, SANDUSKY, OHIO, Nov. 21, 1868. }

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this Company due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

RUSH R. SLOANE, President.

NOTICE.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE WALLKILL LEAD CO. recommend to all shareholders their immediate consideration of a plan, (presented by prominent shareholders and on file in the office of the Company, No. 70 Broadway,) which will obviate the necessity of their making cash advances, and which, if adopted by all before the 5th December, will prevent the sale of their property by sheriff, and place it in working condition. By order.

SAML. M. POND, Secretary.

OFFICE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS COMPANY.—Holders of these bonds are hereby notified that the coupons falling due Dec. 1, 1868, will be paid at the National Bank of the Commonwealth, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Acting Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD

FIRST MORTAGE BONDS.

Eight per cent Interest in Coin,

INDORSED BY THE

STATE OF ALABAMA,

PAYABLE IN TWENTY YEARS,

In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, interest payable in March and September, in New-York.

Issue restricted by law to $16,000 per mile on completed and equipped road, which is less than half its cost.

The State of Alabama, we are assured, paid all through the late war the interest on her debt in coin, and at a great expense.

We have had the questions of law relating to the security of investors in these bonds carefully examined by competent counsel, and we recommend them as a most desirable security to parties investing for themselves or in trust for others.

PRICE 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

For sale by

G. OPDYKE & CO., Bankers,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & Co,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.

Persons depositing with us may check at sight, same as with City Banks.

Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Loans negotiated.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING VALLEY Railroad Company

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN (7) PER CENT.

SINKING FUND BONDS.

April and October Coupons Payable in New-York City.

THE COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE A LIMITED amount of above bonds at the low rate of EIGHTY (80) PER CENT. and accrued interest. THE SECURITY IS FIRST-CLASS IN ALL RESPECTS. The road is about seventy-five (75) miles in length, connecting the railroads centering at Columbus, Ohio, with the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Athens, Ohio, making a NEW and the SHORTEST LINE from the cities of Columbus, Toledo, Dayton Indianapolis, Chicago, and all points West to Baltimore and Washington City. The local business of the road will be very large; it passes through the celebrated HOCKING COAL FIELD, and large iron and manufacturing districts.

A large local subscription has been made, enough to GRADE, TIE AND BRIDGE the road, and the proceeds from the bonds now offered will be used solely for iron and rolling stock.

Applications for Bonds may be made at the Banking House of P. HAYDEN, No. 24 Nassau-st., and Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, where reports, maps, &c., may be seen.

P. HAYDEN, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.

COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

The Road is completed from the waters of the Bay of San Francisco to Sacramento, and fully equipped with first-class rolling stock. The net receipts are more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds. We believe them to be one of the best investments offered. A limited amount for sale at par and accrued interest, in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by

SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES of the Green-Wood Cemetery will be held at the office, No. 30 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 7th day of December next, at 12½ o'clock.

J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY }
CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reöpened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.

Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.

Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.

Money deposited now draws interest from Dec. 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY, WILLIAMSBURG.—Deposits made on or before Dec. 1, will draw 6 per cent. interest from that date on sums up to $5,000. Open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.—At No. 512 Broadway can be seen Prof. John Johnson's Portable Steam-heating System in practical operation. The attention of enterprising men of capital is respectfully solicited for the purpose of organizing a stock company based upon the above new inventions, which are fully secured by patents.

A BUSINESS MAN WISHES TO INVEST $10,000 or more in an established dry goods commission house in New-York, either as active or special partner. Address, in confidence, R., Box No. 2,055 Post Office, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES.

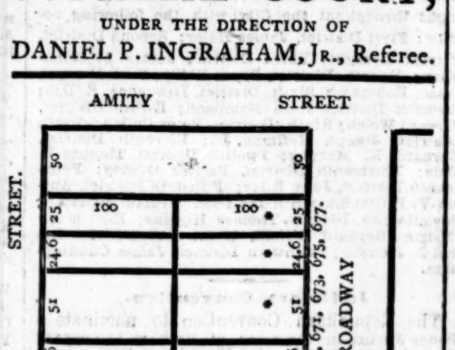
MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION

BY ORDER OF THE

SUPREME COURT,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, JR., Referee.



E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON

Thursday, December 10th, 1868,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE
Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N.Y.
Nos. 667, 669, 671, 673, 675
and 677 BROADWAY,

Part of the Estate of the late John LaFarge

The valuable Broadway property known as the Southern Hotel, or LaFarge House, consisting of 12 full lots, 25x100 feet each, being a frontage of 150 feet on Broadway, nearly opposite Bond street, and 150 feet frontage on Mercer street by 200 feet in depth.

The property consists of a large 5-story marble building covering the entire front on Broadway, with first-class stores on first floor, rented until 1st May next. The southernmost store runs through to Mercer street. The whole of the upper part is arranged for a hotel, and can easily be altered for stores; 99 feet is divided by party walls into 4 lots, 2 of 25 feet, and 2 of 24 feet 6 inches, leaving 1 lot of 51 feet front, and will be sold in that way.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser for three or five years, with privilege of paying it off upon giving six months' notice.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street, N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE TO SETTLE AN ESTATE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN MILL AND MACHINERY, AT NEWARK, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, at 1½ P. M., on the premises:

The valuable lots, with the brick buildings thereon, known as the "Union Building," (now occupied by the Newark Woolen Mills,) situated in Newark, N. J., directly opposite the Centre-st. Depot of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, (railroad depot but 150 feet, and steamboat landing 500 feet distant.) Trains run to and from New-York half-hourly every day; time, 30 minutes. The machinery consists of 9 sets 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers, 14 jacks, 1 twister of 200 spindles, 7 rotary fulling mills, 4 fulling stocks, gigs, drycoats, hydro-extractors, wool-dryers, 34 broad Crompton looms, cloth dryer, extractors, presses, tenter bars, and everything complete for a first-class cassimere mill. Also, engine, four steam boilers of 130-horse power, shafting, belts, steam, water and gas pipes, &c. The mill is now running, and the purchaser can commence without delay of starting up.

Also, the dwelling-house and lot adjoining, now used by the superintendent. For further particulars and diagrams, apply on the premises or to HENRY J. GARDNER & CO., No. 48 Leonard-st., New-York, or No. 24 Franklin-st., Boston, or to the auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, by order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, under the direction of Simon de Visser, Receiver. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BROADWAY, NORTHEAST CORNER WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 1,260, 1,262 and 1,264 Broadway, valuable plot of ground, being 53 feet 3 inches on Broadway, and 50 feet 9 inches on 32d-st., with the three-story brick building thereon.

WEST 32D-ST.—Nos. 51, 51½, 53 and 55, adjoining the above on the rear, 50x98 feet 9 inches, with the two three-story brick buildings thereon.

EXCHANGE-PLACE AND NEW-ST.—Nos. 65 and 67 Exchange-place, through to Nos. 22 and 24 New-st., with the valuable four-story brick buildings thereon.

BROAD-ST., NO. 24.—The unexpired term of 15 years and 6 months from Nov. 1, 1868.

WALL-ST., NO. 82.—Valuable five-story stone front building and lot of ground, north side, near Pearl-st.

TERMS OF SALE.

SIMON DE VISSER, Receiver.

BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, Solicitors for Receiver, No. 29 Nassau-st.

Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MORRIS-ST. AND WASHINGTON AND RAILROAD AVS., TREMONT, AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 1868, at 3½ o'clock, on the premises, corner of Morris-st. and Washington-av., in the Village of Tremont, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y.:

WASHINGTON-AV.—The plot of ground, with the three-story frame dwelling thereon, on the northwesterly corner of Washington av. and Morris-st.; the grounds are tastefully laid out with evergreens and fruit-trees, sidewalks flagged and curb set; the house is well built, about 33x40 feet; is in good order; has gas, bath, water closet, furnace, range, &c.; it is a desirable and pleasant residence, and easy of access by Harlem Railroad or horse cars.

MORRIS-ST. AND RAILROAD-AV.—The plot of ground on the northerly side of Morris-st., adjoining the above-named property on the west and extending to Railroad-av.; the plot is divided into six lots, four fronting on Morris-st. and two on Railroad-av.; these lots are well calculated for immediate improvement; the location is the best in the town for business purposes, being on the main road from Central Boulevard to West Farms and Westchester, and nearly opposite the railroad depot.

Terms at sale. Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 82 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A general assortment of furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, black walnut suites in damask and haircloth; valuable rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves; carved centre-table, oil paintings and engravings, damask window curtains, lace do., black walnut and mahogany bedroom suites, mattresses, &c.; china, glass and kitchen ware. Particulars in catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—A large amount of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

19	iron-brass guns, various calibres.
1,419,000	pounds of shot, shell, &c.
8,411	muskets, carbines, rifles, &c., various models.
90,000	pounds of gunpowder.
31,775	lots of infantry accoutrements.
4,746	lots of cavalry accoutrements.
427	saddles.
715	curb bridles.
414	watering bridles.
422	halters.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. Crispin, U. S. A. Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by direct application to this Arsenal.

S. V. BERRIET,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Commanding.

FRANKFORT ARSENAL, BRIDESBURG, Penn., Nov. 14, 1868.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, }
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868. }

SALE OF CONDEMNED CLOTHING, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE.—Will be sold at public auction at United States Army Building, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, 1868, at noon, a lot of condemned clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

434 Pairs uniform trowsers, 140 Uniform coats,
447 Bedsacks, 225 Mess-pans,
54 Flannel sack coat, unlined, 12 Common tents,
7 Hospital tents.
3 Wall tents,

ALSO,

Knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, forage caps, letters, numbers, bugles, brass cannon, ax slings, great coat straps, metallic scales, blankets, &c., &c.

Terms cash in Government Funds; 10 per cent. down at time of sale.

Purchases to be removed within three days from date of sale.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

G. QUACKENBUSH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 BUILDING LOTS,
AT RIDGEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868, at 1 o'clock, on the ground at Ridgewood, N. J., a number of very choice villa sites, adjoining lands of William Libbey and J. J. Zabriskie, Esq., and about ten minutes' walk from either Ridgewood or Hohokus stations, one hour's ride from Jersey City by Erie Railway. A special train will be provided on day of sale, leaving Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M. For free passes, maps and particulars, apply to Quackenbush & Paulison, Auctioneers, No. 37 Nassau-st., New-York.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE BOOKS AT AUCTION, BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.—Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 7 o'clock, a large collection of books, comprising a choice assortment of general literature, English and American editions. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

LEGAL SALE.—STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRCUIT Court, Milwaukee County.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company versus Charles Butler and others.—By virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, I shall offer and sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, on the tenth (10th) day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, two hundred and forty sections of land (or 153,600 acres of land, more or less) granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac northerly to the State line, being the lands first selected by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company under such grant.—Dated Oct. 19, 1868.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

G. BOUCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Oshkosh, Wis.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

300 CITY LOTS AND PLOTS, TWO DWELLING-HOUSES, BARNS, STABLE, &c., AT KEARNEYVILLE, EAST NEWARK.

53 RAILROAD TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, FROM 5 A. M. TO 12 P. M. YEARLY.

COMMUTATION $60, ONLY 16½ CENTS PER DAY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1868, at 1 o'clock, on the premises, that choice piece of ground, with two dwelling-houses, barns, stable, &c., at Kearneyville, East Newark, known as the "Ogden Farm," divided into about 300 lots and plots, with abundance of choice fruit and shade trees, high land, the best of soil, having been used for many years as a market garden; bounded on the north by the New-York and Newark Turnpike, only 7 miles from Jersey City or Hoboken, and half a mile from Newark City, directly opposite the old "Lodi Hotel," on the south by the New-Jersey and Morris and Essex Railroads. This farm is only 400 feet east from the 200 lots sold on the "Kingsland Manor Plot," Nov. 19. Maps and free passes at No. 77 Cedar-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., on the evenings of FRIDAY, 27th, and SATURDAY, 28th November, At 7½ o'clock each evening,

CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PICTURES.

The collection to be sold on Friday evening will consist of the works of, viz.:

Wertmuller,
L. R. Mignot,
Feuchsel,
F. Borman,
Gilbert,
Brevoort,
Blakelock,
C. P. Cranch,
W. M. Brown,
G. B. Butler,
Jules Rosier,
Hamilton,
Starkenburg,
Couturier,
Moormans,
W. Homer,
Baird,
De Braeckleer,
G. H. McCord,
Beaulieu,
A. W. Warren,
Von Sebon,
Veron,
Leickert,
Hertzog,
Warren,
Coleman,
W. S. Young,
Mario,
A. F. Tait,
and others.

On SATURDAY EVENING, 28th November, the entire collection of our favorite artist,

Mr. C. P. REAM,

embracing his usual variety of Cabinet Pictures, richly framed, of Fruits, Flowers, &c. All of which will be on exhibition on and from Tuesday, 24th, till time of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, AT 10 A. M., AT THE Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a general assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, bedding, wardrobes, china, glassware, fancy goods, velvet and other carpets; also, a quantity of new clothing, three rosewood pianos.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MORITZ FRANK, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, United States of America, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 10th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON VAN WINKLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, formerly a member of the firm of C. Olcott & Co., who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 25, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN F. TALMAGE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John F. Talmage, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of December, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 18th day of November, 1868.

n19-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Manuel de J. Lopez, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1868.

n12-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATHEW P. ROBBINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mathew P. Robbins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of December, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. Dated New-York, on the 21st day of November, 1868.

n26-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Newburgh, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES B. CLARK, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

n12-law3wTh WILLIAM D. DICKEY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID WATTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th November, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

n12-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. WHITENACK and ISAAC WHITENACK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John H. Whitenack and Isaac Whitenack, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 3d day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
n12-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN SUMNER, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Sumner, of Newburyport, in the County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Nov. 10, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
n12-law3wTh* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SIEFERD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis Sieferd, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,

n12-law3wTh* No. 39 Pine-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HARTLEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George Hartley, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Nov. 10, 1868. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

n12-law3wTh* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. BRACKEN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John H. Bracken, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Nov. 10, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
n12-law3wTh* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GEORGE PERZEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John George Perzel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

n12-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. DUNN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Dunn, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Nov. 10, 1868. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

n12-law3wTh* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH PEARL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1868.

n12-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FERGUSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Ferguson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n19-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE M. WETHERN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George M. Wethern, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of October, A. D. 1868.

H. B. WETHERELL, Assignee,
n26-law3wTh* No. 42 Walker-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ERASTUS H. CRITTENDEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Erastus H. Crittenden, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1867.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n26-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DEWITT C. HALL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Dewitt C. Hall, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1868.

n26-law3wTh* JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY HAYES and RICHARD GRANT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Henry Hayes and Richard Grant, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New York in said district, who were, on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt, upon their own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 24th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
n26-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' and gentlemen's washing at her own home; understands all kinds of French fluting and polishing and laces; will go to any part of the City for them. Call at No. 687 3d-av., between 46th and 47th sts., top floor, back room. Mrs. THOMPSON.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE married woman and her daughter; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do up-stairs work, or take care of children; have the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; no objection to assist with the washing; is a good cook, bread and biscuit baker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 291 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, Protestant, a situation as cook in a small family; understands her business; has no objection to assist in washing. Call at No. 339 1st-av., near 20th-st., in the liquor store.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress in a small, private family; can be well recommended. Call or address C. H., No. 407 West 13th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who thoroughly understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads and desserts of all kinds; best City reference given. Call at No. 432 East 11th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; excellent City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 210 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to cook, wash and iron, or would do general housework in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as cook; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 East 57th-st., third floor back.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress in a first-class family, or would do cooking; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation as cook in a small family; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking. Call at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 248 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at 340 West 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chambermaid; is a good plain sewer or laundress; has City reference. Can be seen at No. 401 West 25th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT American girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at No. 112 West 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook and to assist with the washing; understands her business and has good references. Call at No. 127 East 19th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would assist in chamberwork or do sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 241 West 33d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to assist in the washing; the best of reference given. Call or address No. 409 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress; City reference. Call at No. 242 West 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; good City reference. No. 124 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 416 East 23d-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO GO INTO SOME families to do plain sewing and make up hats in every style, or take sewing to her house, at a very moderate price. Call or address SEWING ADVERTISEMENT, No. 134 West 19th-st., top floor.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man, (colored;) is willing and obliging; no objections to country; good reference. Address G. M., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Protestant, a situation; no objection to any part of the country; has good City references. Address E. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

AN ACCOUNTANT OF TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE, thorough, well qualified and reliable in all respects, wants a situation as book-keeper, cashier or some similar position; can give his services now or one or more months hence; is willing to go to any part of the country; voluntarily resigned position last held by him for four years as cashier, &c., of one of the largest manufacturing companies in this State; will furnish best of City references. Address W., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS WHO UNDERSTANDS French and music, to reside in a family on the Hudson, two hours' ride from the City. Address with terms, R. W. T., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

MUSIC COPYIST WANTED—TO COPY music for a choir as required, legibly; one who can transpose. Address, in applicant's handwriting, giving residence, &c., M. H. B., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A capable German or English girl; references required. Apply at No. 315 West 14th-st.

A GOOD BOOK PROOF-READER wanted by SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, }
No. 36 Broad-st., }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868. }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the style of WORK, DAVIS & BARTON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

FRANK WORK.
JAMES M. DAVIS.
SAMUEL BARTON.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the style of FRANK WORK & CO., for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, &c., on commission, at No. 36 Broad-st.

FRANK WORK.
GEORGE WOOD.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of BAKER & GRAEF for the transaction of business as gold brokers.

F. T. BAKER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868. F. E. GRAEF.

MR. GARDINER S. SPOFFORD HAS this day been admitted a member of our firm.

NOV. 18, 1868. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,

Have made great reduction in the prices of their

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

AT

RETAIL,

preparatory to removing to their

NEW STORE.

RETIRING FROM RETAIL BUSINESS.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,

NO. 355 BROADWAY, BETWEEN LEONARD AND FRANKLIN STS.,

about to give up their RETAIL BUSINESS, will offer

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS,

IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THEIR STOCK

BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY,

as the store is to be occupied by other business.

N. B.—Our friends and the customers of the house for the last ten years are too well acquainted with the superior qualities of goods sold by us to need further recommendations.

All who want REAL BARGAINS are invited to call.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, NOV. 30,
THE NEW ADDITION
to their
RETAIL STORE,
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.,
with an elegant assortment of
SILKS, SATINS, FANCY DRESS GOODS,
REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
PARIS MADE SUITS,
FINEST QUALITY FURS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
GENTLEMEN'S DO.,
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
&c., &c.,
IMPORTED AND SELECTED
EXPRESSLY FOR THE OCCASION.
Also,
they will offer at
ABOUT ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL COST
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF GOODS
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT
LARGE AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES—{
No. 98 Duane-st. } New-York.
No. 752 Broadway }
Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

KID GLOVES, 50 CENTS EACH; CHILDREN'S real kid; ladies', 75 cents, $1, $1 25. Jouvin's first quality two button kids; cloth gloves, mittens, leggings, knitted drawers, &c. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of RICH FRENCH CLOAKS IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH, OPERA CLOAKS AND SACQUES, IN SATIN, SILK, PLUSH AND CLOTH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. NO. 1,168 BROADWAY.

"MAISON DE DENTELLES," NO. 9 WEST 23D-ST., 5TH-AV. HOTEL—Rich black lace shawls, laces of all kinds, and French embroideries cheaper than ever, to close out this superb stock by Jan. 1.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.
Established 1850.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.

All goods guaranteed as represented.
Goods carefully packed for shipping.

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE,

BRAUNSDORF & METZ,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.,
Offer their stock at wholesale prices.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.

FALL SALES, 1868.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st.,

have on hand a large and select stock of

NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS,

which they are offering at importers' and manufacturers' prices.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

A LADY'S PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having 18 years' successful practice, guarantees relief in all female complaints from whatever cause produced, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A PERMANENT CURE FOR PILES.—Dr. Witmer's Pile Suppository is a certain cure for external or internal piles; highly respectable reference given. Agent, No. 164 Bowery, New-York.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain; she never fails. Consultation free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of venereal diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

In great variety and at prices from
$10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.

Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.

Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97–105 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED MARBLE and MARBLE MANTELS, RICH and ELEGANT DESIGNS. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 82 1st-av., near 5th-st. Mantels put up in the country.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, "HAWKS' MEMORIAL"—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Rev. BENJAMIN I. HAIGHT, D. D., will officiate in this Chapel on THANKSGIVING MORNING, services commencing at 11 o'clock. On SUNDAY next Rev. A. B. CARTER, D. D., Rector elect, will preach both in the morning and afternoon.

THANKSGIVING.—REV. WM. R. WILLIAMS, D. D., the Pastor, and Rev. TIMOTHY G. FREEMAN, the pulpit supply of the Amity Baptist Church, now worshiping in 54th-st., and Dr. DOWLING, of the Berean Baptist Church, will conduct a Union service at the Berean Church, Bedford-st., near Carmine, on THANKSGIVING FORENOON. The first and principal address will be delivered by Dr. WILLIAMS, the former attendants on whose ministry in Amity-st., and other congregations having no service of their own, are invited to attend.

TO-NIGHT AT DR. DOWLING'S CHURCH, corner Bedford and Downing-sts., a grand lecture, illustrated with Panoramic Paintings, on the *Chivalry of the Scriptures and the Battles of the Bible*, will be given by Mr. BANVARD, for the benefit of the Sabbath School. Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents. Tickets can be had at the door.

THE WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN, South Congregational, First-place Methodist, Strong-place and Tabernacle Baptist Churches will hold a Union Thanksgiving service in the Westminster Church, corner of Clinton-st. and First-place, (Brooklyn,) at 11 o'clock A. M. The sermon will be preached by Rev. H. M. STORRS, D. D.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.—THANKSGIVING DAY.—Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, this City, will preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, and the congregation of the First Baptist Church will unite in the services.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Bedford and Christopher sts.—Rev. Mr. FRASER will preach on THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, at 10½ A. M. The congregation of the Macdougal-st. Church, are cordially invited to meet with them.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE—AT CENTRAL Baptist Church, 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN. Subject—*Excellencies of the American System.*

THANKSGIVING SERVICE AT 11 o'clock, A. M., in English Lutheran Church of St. James, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. Dr. DEEMS, Pastor of the Church of the Strangers, will officiate.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., will be opened on THURSDAY, 26th inst., (Thanksgiving Day,) at 11 o'clock. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING.

THE SYNAGOGUE OF THE CONGREGATIONAL Bnai Jeshurun, 34th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., will be open for service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. VIDAVER.

A THANKSGIVING SERVICE WILL be held in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M. Dr. THOMPSON will preach on *How to Have Peace.*

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Thanksgiving service TO-DAY, at 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. B. SING.

SERVICE IN THE TEMPLE EMANU-EL, corner 5th-av. and 43d-st., on THANKSGIVING DAY, (Nov. 26.) Begins at 11 A. M. Rev. JAMES K. GUTHEIM will deliver a sermon in English.

THANKSGIVING SERMON.—SEVENTH Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts., by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. DAWSON, at 11 A. M. THURSDAY.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Thanksgiving services, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. SCOTT. Public cordially invited.

THANKSGIVING ENTERTAINMENT. *Cartoons of the Bible* at the Greene-st. M. E. Church, between Spring and Broome sts., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching on THANKSGIVING DAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY, D. D.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Thanksgiving service THIS DAY at 10½ A. M.

THANKSGIVING DAY—BROADWAY SYNAGOGUE.—Service at 3. Discourse by Rev. S. M. ISAACS.

THANKSGIVING.—MADISON-SQUARE CHURCH.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, at 11 o'clock A. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.—Divine service on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 11 A. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, Broadway and 37th-st.—Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 10½ A. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector. Divine service on Thanksgiving Day, commencing at 10 A. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE FOR one hundred shares Erie Railway Company stock, No. 74,620, dated 16th October, 1868, in the name of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. The public are cautioned against receiving the same. HOWES & MACY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

$500 REWARD.—LOST—WEDNESDAY evening, Nov. 18, when leaving a reception, on Madison-av., near 31st-st., a CLUSTER OF DIAMONDS, arranged in the shape of a heart, on a gold setting with a miniature on the reverse. The finder will receive the above reward by returning it to No. 49 West 34th-st.

LOST—A SABLE FUR COLLAR, ON WEDNESDAY morning, in or near 19th-st. A suitable reward will be paid on returning it to No. 45 East 19th-st.

IRON WORKS.

SCREW BOLTS. FORGED NUTS.

FOR STRENGTH AND FINISH UNEQUALED,
SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY, GREENPOINT, L. I.
T. S. YOUNG, Treasurer, No. 120 Chambers-st.

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MACHINERY.

The most extensive assortment of Iron and Wood Working Machinery in the country constantly on hand at the extensive warerooms of the New-York Machinery Depot and New-York Steam Engine Company, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York City.

NEWSPAPERS.

ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL;"

A paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from "THE TIMES."

The newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the proprietors of *The Times*, is now published twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of three pence per copy, as heretofore, or 8d. per week, post free.

The days of publication will be

TUESDAY AND FRIDAY,

and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain

"THE MAIL"

through newspaper agents, or may have it from the publisher, on prepayment, at Printing-house-square, London.

THE SUN OF TO-MORROW MORNING will contain the list of LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE, officially advertised in the newspaper having the largest circulation.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of, can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 466 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.—WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE TO the public that one CHARLES W. FISHER, who has hitherto solicited subscriptions for our periodicals, *The Atlantic Monthly, Our Young Folks, The North American Review*, and *Every Saturday*, is no longer acting under authority from us, and that we shall not recognize any receipt signed by him after this date.

FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.,
(Successors to Ticknor & Fields,)
No. 124 Tremont-st., Boston.
Nov. 21, 1868. No. 63 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first Installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Monod pattern of the two-wheeled velocipede—the best in use. G. H. MERCER & MONOD,
No. 3 William-st., New-York.

CENTRAL MARKET, BROADWAY, 48th-st. and 7th-av., will be opened for business on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and every day and Saturday nights thereafter. Most of the stands being already taken, market-dealers desirous of obtaining the few remaining must apply at once.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....SURMONT....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE...........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin..........$130
Second cabin..........80
Cabin passage to Paris..........145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

ALEPPO..........Nov. 26 | TRIPOLI..........Dec. 10
SAMARIA.........Dec. 3 | PALMYRA.........Dec. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Dec. 1
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin..........	$100	Steerage..........	$30 and 35
To London..........	105	To London..........	35 and 40
To Paris..........	115	To Paris..........	42 and 47
Halifax..........	20	Halifax..........	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

COLUMBIA.......Nov. 28 | BRITANNIA.......Dec. 19
IOWA..........Dec. 5 | HIBERNIA........Dec. 26
CALEDONIA......Dec. 12 | EUROPA..........Jan. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $38.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.

COLORADO.......3,015 tons.......Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA.......3,392 tons.......Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN......2,965 tons.......Dec. 23, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA......2,965 tons.......Jan. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
DEC. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known side-wheel steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MACDIARMID, Commander.
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The North American Steamship Company will dispatch the

SANTIAGO DE CUBA..........Nov. 28
RAPIDAN follows..........Dec. 5
BIENVILLE follows..........Dec. 12
DE SOTO follows..........Dec. 19

Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River. No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamship
ALABAMA, Capt. J. LIMEBURNER,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC MAIL Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on TUESDAY, Dec. 1, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 42 North River. Freight received until 6 P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 30.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...SATURDAY, Dec. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, and THAMES on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 213 and 214 5th-av.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 28 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 8th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS

DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLlegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER. French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU. Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.
The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.
Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.
Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 23. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE—By Prof. FARRAIN, Teacher in the University of N. Y., 25 Bond-st., from 4 to 6 o'clock.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN, (FROM PARIS,) of good family and education, who holds diplomas of three academies of France, and has experience in teaching, wishes to give French lessons in schools or private families; moderate prices; the best references given. Apply in person or by letter to C. N., No. 53 St. Mark's-place.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY EDUCATED in English, French and music, and long accustomed to tuition, desires to obtain employment as visiting teacher; would be glad to communicate with married ladies whose education has been neglected. Address U. L., No. 343 West 27th-st.

A GERMAN LADY WHO SPEAKS ENGlish and French fluently, and is a teacher of music and drawing, desires a position as governess or companion in a good family. Address No. 41 East 22d-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A WISE STEP.

Go and see the choice lots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, Rutherford Park, N. J.
N. B.—These lots are located AT THE DEPOT, and are sold at PRIVATE SALE ONLY, to desirable parties.
Persons applying at once will secure choice of location.
For terms, &c., apply to
BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway,
C. BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., or
R. H. BURROWS, Supt. at the Office of the Company, Rutherford Park.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE OF THE best finished mansions in the vicinity of New-York, State of New-York, 101x70 feet, 2½ stories high; richly frescoed throughout by an Italian artist; built by day's work for one of the leading bankers of New-York; hot and cold water and other conveniences of a first-class city residence; conservatory (heated by steam) containing a large collection of choice flowers; an excellent fish pond; all necessary outbuildings.
About 30 acres of land, 10 of which are a pear orchard of the choicest varieties; 5 acres in peach, apple and garden; 5 acres around the house planted with evergreens and rare imported trees and shrubs; balance in lawn—all of which is in the very highest state of cultivation.
This property will be sold for forty per cent. of the cost; furniture, carriage, horses, &c., if required; about an hour's ride by Erie Railway; commutation 22 cents per day; within three minutes' ride of depot; unsurpassed view of mountain and valley; no fever and ague and no musquitoes. For terms apply to JOHN MACK, No. 27 Howard-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT on Spring Valley-av., Hackensack, N. J., one mile from depot, with 12 or more acres, with an abundance of all kinds of fruit; garden and lawn; the house is built of brown stone, and has all the modern improvements; will sell from 1 to 5 acres to those who wish to build; no money required. STEPHEN ROGERS, 228 West-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE AT EAST NEWARK, N. J.—116 building lots and plots, situated on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Apply to H. W. EASTMAN, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

BEAUTIFUL FARM—70 ACRES NEAR MONsey's Depot: will sell cheap; also farm on Long Island to exchange for other property.
JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE.—TWENTY acres, with neat buildings, orchards, grapery, greenhouse, trout pond, &c.; twenty miles in Westchester.
C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE and country seat, 21 acres; price $20,000. Particulars sent by E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARRIS PARDEE, LEVI M. BATES, TRACY C. ROBERTS, LANSING C. MOORE, JACOB B. CROXSON, AMOS C. GREENLEAF and JAMES H. SAHLER, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. SUMMERS, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and six dollars and forty-one cents, ($1,906 41,) with interest from the 10th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868.
J. N. LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1868. J. N. LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 251 Broadway.
n12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—AMELIA E. BURNS, plaintiff, against HENRIETTA ROPER, John B. Roper, James O. Roper and Emily Roper, his wife, Susan M. Susman and James Susman, her husband, Mary A. Piper and Henry Piper, her husband, Sarah Bartlett and Edward Bartlett, her husband, and George W. Roper, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of September, 1868, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 310 Myrtle-av., (between Oxford and Cumberland sts., in the City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, August 10, 1868. D. VAN WART, Plaintiff's Attorney.
n26-law6wTh*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—ESTIMATES for two steam boilers of about 30 tons weight each. Apply to C. H. MALLORY, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A LARGE AND pleasant second-story room, No. 28 St. Mark's-place, corner 3d-av. Location and accommodations in every respect desirable. Best references given.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DELIGHTFUL rooms for married or single gentlemen, with superior board and privilege of parlors; house first-class, brown-stone; unquestionable references required. No. 33 West 27th-st., near Coleman House.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH-ST.—TWO ENTIRE floors to let, en suite or singly, beautifully furnished, with every convenience; also pleasant single rooms for gentlemen; private table if desired; references given and required. Apply after 2 o'clock.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOMELY furnished front room, over parlor, wishes to rent it to a gentleman who desires first-class accommodations in every respect; conveniently located. Address FIFTH-AVENUE, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DELIGHTFUL rooms, entire second floor, to single gentlemen, $7, with privilege of parlor; house first-class, brown-stone; references exchanged; five minutes' walk from Hamilton Ferry. Address HOWARD, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife, in a strictly private family, where no other boarders will be taken; terms not to exceed $25 per week; location 10th to 36th st., and 4th to 7th av. Address S. D., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH superior board, a large front room, with small room adjoining, second floor, in a quiet family. References required.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED and delightfully located front rooms for a few desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; references required.

NO. 358 9TH-AV., CORNER 32D-ST.—To let, with board, a good-sized furnished front room, to one or two gentlemen; also a single hall room. House has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

MOST DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with board, in the first-class, elegantly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—A THIRD STORY BACK ROOM, FURnished, with closet, &c. Also, a hall bedroom. The house warmed by furnace. Inquire at No. 109 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A HANDsomely furnished house in a very desirable locality in the vicinity of Irving-place, will let a choice of rooms with or without board. Apply at No. 133 East 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A large handsomely-furnished front room; to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 42d-st.

NO. 44 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; also, single rooms with grate.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, DESIRable for Southern or European families arriving in the City, with board or private table. No. 52 University-place.

NO. 77 EAST 14TH-ST.—NEW NO. 113—One entire second floor to let, with or without private table; also rooms on third floor; house first-class; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, en suite, with or without private table; references exchanged. No. 52 Union-square, one door above 17th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO SMALL FAMILIES A furnished house, entire, with board, between 30th and 46th sts., and Park and 6th-av. Address S., Box No. 2,598 Post-office, for further particulars.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, ALSO BACK parlor may be obtained with board in a private family at No. 331 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A CHOICE OF ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms to let, en suite or single, without board, to gentlemen. No. 42 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

A HANDSOME SUITE OF FRONT rooms on the second floor to let, without board, at 15 University-place; also, single rooms for gentlemen.

NO. 56 (OLD NUMBER) EAST 35TH-ST., one door from Park-av.—A pleasant front room on the second floor, and reception-room, to let with board.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Parlor floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

NO. 49 WEST 32D-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with first-class accommodations for board. Unexceptionable references.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 EAST 20TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, to a single gentleman, a furnished room, with bedroom adjoining if desired; private family.

NO. 87 CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV.—A single and double room to let, with first-class board.

AN EXTRA LARGE FRONT ROOM, on third floor, facing south, to be let with full board; table board at $10 per week. No. 15 West 24th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE, WITH OR without board, at No. 27 West 25th-st., near St. James' Hotel.

TWO GOOD-SIZED, AIRY AND PLEASant bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 84 4th-av.

ON 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with board; all modern conveniences. Apply to H. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH or without board, at 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 28 WEST 39TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—Four lots on the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 105th-st. Price for the parcel, $40,000. Also, four lots on 66th-st., (Boulevard,) south side, about 275 feet west of 8th-av. Price for the parcel, $28,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, STORE PROPERTY AND VACANT LOTS AT PRIVATE SALE.—Auction sales of real estate solicited and attended to on as favorable terms as any responsible house. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE OF A ROW OF houses on the north side of 54th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; brown-stone fronts, 22x55; lot 100.5 feet; new and very superior. Inquire of the owner, J. C. SARES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR THREE-STORY BRICK tenement-houses Nos. 633, 635, 637 and 639 5th-st., between Avenues B and C. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, Jr., No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SIX LOTS IN ONE PARcel, situate on 16th and 17th sts., between Avenues B and C. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 11TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., A cheap house, with lot 20x103, suitable for a stable, with porte cochere. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TEN LOTS ON THE NORTHWEST corner of 112th-st. and 4th-av., of which four are on the avenue and six on the street. Price for the plot, $20,000. ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON BROADWAY, NEAR PRINCE-st., a valuable property at a very reasonable price, if sold before rented. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON LAFAYETTE-av., some of that elegant block of four-stories high-stooped brown-stone front Mansard-roof houses; 23x43; lots 90 and 110 feet; unexceptionable location; fifteen or twenty minutes by Greene-av. cars from Fulton Ferry; built by days' work in the most substantial manner; all modern improvements replete; black-walnut front doors; stairs and stair casings; French plate glass; must be seen to be appreciated; immediate possession; price $25,000; about one-half cash; $36,000 wanted on first mortgage. Inquire on the premises of THOMAS FAGAN, owner.

FOR SALE—ON CLAREMONT-AV., BETWEEN Green and Fulton avs., one first-class new brown-stone house; terms easy; a first-class location. Apply to T. B. JACKSON, builder, on the premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET.—BY PARTIES GOING AWAY FOR the Winter, a first floor nicely furnished with every thing necessary for housekeeping. This is a rare chance, as the location is good, and house very private; will be let low to a suitable party. Inquire at the office of Kid Glove Dye Works, No. 34 2d-av., corner of 2d-st.

ORANGE.—FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET in Harrison-st., very near the Brick Church Station. Apply to G. W. THORP, No. 380 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET FOR THE Winter, (15th December to 1st May,) in 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Apply at No. 127 Clinton-place, in office.

TO LET.—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, at No. 337 East 62d-st., between 1st and 2d avs; size, 17x45; rent, $1,000 a year. Apply to J. E. REDMAN, No. 1803d-av., corner 52d-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE THIRD AND FOURTH lofts in store No. 34 Murray-st., southwest corner of Church-st., 28 by 75 feet.
ALSO,
the entire lofts of No. 38 Park-place and No. 33 Barclay-st., running through 160 feet in depth.
Apply, between 2 and 4 o'clock, to J. P. NESMITH, No. 77 Cedar-st.

TO LET—STORE AND THREE LOFTS, Broadway, corner 47th-st., for manufacturing.
W. S. GAVEY, No. 275 Mulberry-st.

TO LET—WORKSHOPS, NO. 122 GREENE-ST.; two furnaces in one, suitable for brass founders.
W. S. GAVEY, No. 275 Mulberry-st.

REMOVALS.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS,
COUNSELORS AT LAW,
have removed from
TRINITY BUILDING,
TO NO. 78 BROADWAY.

EMLEN T. LITTELL, ARCHITECT, REMOVED TO NO. 9 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FINE BAY HORSE, 16 HANDS high, 8 years old, kind and stylish driver, fit for every kind of work. Can be seen at No. 4 7th-av., Armores' stable. Price $150.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, SUITABLE FOR either truck, cart, or express wagon, 16½ hands high, 8 years old; warranted sound. Apply at corner of Warren and Nevins sts., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—ONE FINE, LARGE GRAY horse, 6 years, 16½ hands, fit for cart, truck, or any work; also, one cheap horse, fit for light work; warranted sound and kind. No. 293 Delancey-st.

FOR SALE—A NICE PONY, BUGGY, AND harness. Inquire in the coal yard, No. 141 Goerck-st., near Houston-st.

A GOOD WORK HORSE FOR SALE cheap. Call at No. 99 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving with trap blocks 39th-st., from 1st to 2d avs.
2d. For building sewers in 1st-av. from 120th-st. to and through 121st-st. to and near 2d-av.
3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 45th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.
4th. For laying crosswalks from the N. E. corner of Cottage-place and West Houston-st., in a line directly opposite to West Houston-st.
5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 77th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.
6th. For building sewers in 83d and 84th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.
7th. For building sewers in Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts., in Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts., in Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and in Church-st., between Lispenard and Walker sts.
8th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks on north side of Morton-st. from Washington to West-st., and on south side of Morton-st., from Bleecker to Bedford-st.
9th. For laying crosswalks from the N. E. to the S. E., and from the N. W. to the S. W. corners of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.
10th. For relaying and making full width crosswalks across West-st. from the north side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 20.
11th. For building sewers in 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between the 4th and 5th avs.
12th. For building a sewer in 3d-av. from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.
13th. For building sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts., and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs.
14th. For building sewers in 1st-av., from 125th-st. to and through 124th st. to 3d-av., and in 125th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of 39th-st., from 1st to 2d avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
2d. Both sides of 121st-st., from Avenue A to 2d-av.; also both sides of 1st-av., from 120th to 122d-st.
3d. Both sides of 45th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.
4th. The easterly side of Hancock-st., from West Houston to a point half way to Bleecker-st.; also both sides of West Houston-st. from Congress and Hancock sts. to a point half way to Macdougal-st.
5th. Both sides of 77th-st., from 4th to Madison-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenues.
6th. Both sides of 83d-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; also both sides of 84th-st., from 4th to 5th-av. and the easterly side of Madison-av., from 84th to 85th-st.
7th. Both sides of Washington-st. between Jane and Horatio sts.; also both sides of Waverley-place from Christopher to West 10th-st.; also both sides of Watts-st., from Sullivan to Varick-st.; also both sides of Church-st., from Walker to Lispenard-st.
8th. North side of Morton-st., from Washington to West-st.; also, south side of Morton-st., from Bleecker to Bedford-st.
9th. Both sides of West 10th-st. and both sides of Waverley-place to a point distant half the block in either direction from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.
10th. The north side of Dey-st. and the east side of West-st., from the northeast corner of Dey and West sts. to a point distant half the block therefrom.
11th. Both sides of 85th-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; also, both sides of 86th and 87th sts., from 4th to 5th-av.
12th. Both sides of 88th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.; also, both sides of 3d-av., from 86th to 87th-st.; also, the east side of 4th-av., from 88th to 89th-st.
13th. Both sides of 2d-av., from 120th to 123d-st.; also, both sides of 119th and 121 sts., from 2d to 4th-av.; also, the east side of 4th-av., between 118th and 119th sts. and 120th and 121st sts.
14th. Both sides of 1st-av., from 124th to 125th-st.; also, both sides of 124th-st., from 1st to 3d-av.; also both sides of 125th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.; also, the east side of 4th-av., from 124th to 126th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
New Court-house, Nov. 17, 1868.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.
2d. For flagging sidewalks in Twenty-ninth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.
3d. For flagging sidewalks, north side of Rector-street, from Washington to West-street.
4th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Sixty-second-street, from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue.
5th. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fifth-street, north side, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.
6th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street.
7th. For building a sewer in Seventieth-street, from the Hudson River to and through Tenth-avenue to 75 feet.
8th. For building sewers in Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Thirty-ninth-street.
2d. Both sides of Twenty-ninth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues.
3d. The north side of Rector-street, between Washington and West.
4th. Both sides of Sixty-second-street from Broadway to the Ninth-avenue, to the extent of half the block on said Ninth-avenue and Broadway.
5th. The north side of Fifty-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to a point 175 feet west thereof.
6th. Both sides of Second-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-eighth to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, to the extent of half the block on said streets.
7th. Both sides of Seventieth-street from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, all the lots on all the blocks lying between Seventieth and Eighty-second streets and Eighth and Eleventh avenues; also, the west side of Eleventh-avenue, from Seventieth to Seventy-seventh-street; also, Central Park.
8th. Both sides of Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets, between Eighth and Ninth avenues.

All persons whose interest are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Isaac O. Hunt, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street. Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED,
GUERNSEY SACKETT, } Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Nov. 24, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:
Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.
On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 67 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.
Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.
HENRY V. BURGY,
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, } Executors.
au6-law6mTh*

PROPOSALS.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1868.

Sealed proposals, to be indorsed on the envelope "*Bids for Supplies advertised*," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 1st of December, for the following supplies of the *very best quality*, to be delivered free of extra expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, subject to the usual inspection thereat, viz.:

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.
5,080 lbs. round iron, ¾ to 1⅛ inches; 2 bundles round iron, ¾ inch; 20 lbs. Annerstid iron wire, No. 12 to 20; 60 lbs. Castile soap; 500 lbs. best beef tallow; 3 sacks rock salt; 10 barrels lime, fresh burnt, equal to the best Thomaston, put up in barrels well-hooped, containing 300 lbs. each; and 52 iron boiler tubes, 51 inches long by 2 inches, outside diameter, for boiler in caison.

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.
2¼ sets piston springs, (Haight's patent,) diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; thickness of rings, 1 inch; width of packing space, 1⅛ inches, and depth of packing space 7½ inches. 1 clock, 1 steam gauge and 1 vacuum gauge, face to be engraved and plated to order; 3 clock and 2 gauge hands to be guided.

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
38 looking-glass frames, black walnut from 2 to 3 inches wide, gilt plate or bead, lower corners square, upper corners round with curved top, 16 to 20 inches long by 12 to 14 inches wide, to be complete with back, and price to include the cutting and putting in the glasses in store at Navy-yard.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
500 feet best oak-tanned double-riveted leather hose, with Gaylord's Couplings, to suit Navy-yard engines.

BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
20,000 lbs. candles, to be 8 1-10 inches in length, exclusive of tip, six candles to weigh one pound, the melting point to be not less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit, the wick to be braided and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality No. 27 yarn; to be delivered within twenty days, in good boxes containing 30 lbs. each, and to be in all respects equal to sample at Navy-yard.
50,000 lbs. sugar; 25,000 lbs. coffee; 10,000 pairs socks and 15 sets steward's stores, *all naval standard*; 1,000 yards enameled cloth; 1,000 bushels Turks Island salt; 60 lbs. camphor; 180 lbs. flax sewing twine; 50 lbs. white marine; 2 bbls. best sperm oil; 5 gallons spirits turpentine; 9 kegs (3 heavy 3d., 5 box 8d. and 2 10d.) nails, (*Mount Hope*); 800 half-bbls. per sample at Navy-yard; 3,000 cask plugs and 1 iron brace and 6 bits.
Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery (*within twenty days*) of supplies awarded. Blank forms for proposals, with further particulars, may be obtained at this office. Proposals not duly indorsed on the envelope, and not made in all respects in conformity with this advertisement and blank forms furnished, will not be considered. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separately, as may be most to its interest. Parties making proposals are invited to be present at the hour above named, when the bids will be opened.
J. O. ELDREDGE, Paymaster, U. S. N.

PERSONAL.

96.—COMPELLED TO POSTPONE TILL FRIDAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST TWO NIGHTS.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock,
GRAND THANKSGIVING DAY PERFORMANCE,
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

ROBERT LE DIABLE.

as received last week with the greatest favor.
MME. LAGRANGE in her great role of ALICE.
Joint appearance of SIG. BRIGNOLI and HERR HABELMANN.
JOSEPH HERMANNS in his celebrated character of BERTRAM, and the complete cast.

ALICE..........Mme. ANNA DE LAGRANGE
ISABELLA..........Miss ISABEL McCULLOCH
ROBERTO..........Sig. P. BRIGNOLI
RAIMBALDO..........Herr THEODORE HABELMANN
BERTRAM..........Herr JOSEPH HERMANNS
HELENE, by the favorite premiere danseuse, Mlle. WESMAEL.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27.
LAST NIGHT. LAST NIGHT.
TRAVIATA.

TRAVIATA.

LAGRANGE..........as..........VIOLETTA
SATURDAY, NOV. 28, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON,
Verdi's Great Opera,

SICILIAN VESPERS.

Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

BATEMAN OPERA BOUFFE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Mlle. TOSTEE and the great cast.
Reserved seats, $1 50.
Now for sale at the Box Office.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—Thanksgiving Night. TO-DAY seats will be secured at the Theatre Francais. TO-NIGHT, (Thanksgiving Night,) at 7¾ o'clock.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
SIXTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON, OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE, GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Presented THIS AND EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1, and same EVE at 7¾, with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled on any stage.
The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Guerctel, Bageard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 140.
General admission, $1. Family Circle, 30c.
After 9½ o'clock, general admission half price.
Private boxes for Saturday Matinee can now be secured.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
THREE PERFORMANCES THIS DAY.
3
PERFORMANCES THANKSGIVING DAY.
Continued success of the charming
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
For the performances thereof it is still necessary for satisfactory accommodation that seats should be secured in advance. Crowded houses to witness
IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL.
Order of the Day's Programme:

11 A. M., 1 P. M., and 4½ P. M., and all hours throughout the day.	COM. FOOTE, MISS NESTELLE and all the living Human Phenomena in the Lecture Room and at intervals in the Statuary Hall.
At 2 o'clock P. M. in the Theatre.	CINDERELLA, by the full Dramatic Company.
7¾ o'clock, Evening, The sensation of the season IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL. Preceded by the screaming farce, DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO JERSEY	IXION, and POPULAR FARCE. by the LYDIA THOMPSON Burlesque Troupe. NEW SONGS, NEW LOCAL HITS, NEW COSTUMES.

Throughout the day at all hours—THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS, LIVING HUMAN PHENOMENA, AUTOMATON LEOTARD, WONDERS OF WOOD'S MUSEUM. Admission, 50c. Children under 10 y'rs, 25c.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and
No. 820 BROADWAY, New-York.
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn.
INSTRUCTION DAILY, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., by the most competent masters.
TERMS: REGULAR CLASSES, $10 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION, $25 per quarter.
FREE Elementary Classes, designed especially for pupils who are deficient in the rudiments of music.

Vocal Music..........Piano,
Violin..........Organ.
Theory and Composition..........Chorus Classes.
Minor Instruments.
Modern Languages..........By Native Professors.

FIREMEN'S BALL.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the (late) NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.
JAS. F. WARMAN, Prest., No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treas., No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Sec., No. 1 North William-st.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P.M. Returning, leaves Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD, LONG ISLAND.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after Dec. 1, 1868, the trains on this road will run as follows, viz.: Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, Mail Accommodation at 8:30 A. M. for Sayville and Way Stations; returning at 12:30 P. M. Express Train for Jamaica, Pearsall Corners, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay and all Stations to Sayville, except Wellwood. Mail Accommodation, to Islip, 4:15 P. M., for all Stations. Accommodation for Jamaica, 6:30 P. M.; returning, leave Islip at 6:30 A. M., Accommodation. Express from Sayville leaves at 7:28 A. M. Leave Jamaica, 7, 8:25, 9:20 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.
ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 8 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. through to Monsey.
NOV. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

BATEMAN'S
OPERA BOUFFE.

THANKSGIVING

MATINEE THIS AFTERNOON, NOV. 26,
at 2 o'clock. Doors open at 1.

GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.

Mlle. TOSTEE,

Mons. DUCHESNE, Mons. LAGRIFFOUL,
Mons. LEDUC, Mons. DECRE.
THURSDAY EVENING, at 8.
BARBE BLEUE.
IRMA and AUJAC.
Seats ready to-day at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and box office.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.

BARBE-BLUE.

HOUSES CROWDED EVERY EVENING
to witness
THE MOST SUPERBLY-MOUNTED OPERA BOUFFE
ever produced in Europe or America.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
Offenbach's masterpiece, BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA—MONS. AUJAC,
in their great creations of Boulotte and Barbe-Bleue.
All the unequaled artists in
THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
MLLE. DE ROSA
AND THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET TROUPE.
SATURDAY, NOV. 28, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND BARBE-BLEUE MATINEE.
MATINEE PRICES, (to all parts of the house, excepting boxes,) ONE DOLLAR.
Seats now secured at box office, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,

14th-st.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.
MONDAY, Nov. 30.
Appearance of the
WONDERFUL TENORE DI GRATIA,
MASTER RAPHAEL DE SOLLA,
Aged 1[illegible] years.
Master de Solla, throughout a tour of the civilized globe, has been hailed as a PHENOMENON OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE, and his MASTERLY PERFORMANCES have been received with
EVERY DEMONSTRATION OF DELIGHT.
Bryant's. Monday, Nov. 30. Bryant's.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
Commencing at 2½, at all of which, as well as EVERY NIGHT, will be presented the
CHARMING FAIRY SPECTACLE,
produced with new and elegant costumes, &c., entitled
CINDERELLA; } OR, THE
CINDERELLA; } LITTLE
CINDERELLA; } GLASS
CINDERELLA; } SLIPPER,
in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the spectacle
SUPERB SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
THE CONRAD BROTHERS,
AND ALL THE FAMOUS ARTISTS
comprised in the
INCOMPARABLE NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS

34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
ROBINSON,
THE CHAMPION RIDER,
AND HIS SON
CLARENCE.
LA PETITE ELISE,
THE LITTLE GEM OF THE CIRCLE.
THREE CLOWNS.
PARKER, LONG AND WHITTISTER.
The largest troupe of gymnasts and acrobats in the world.
TWO PERFORMANCES
EACH DAY,
2½ AND 8 O'CLOCK.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
10½ A. M., 2½ AND 8 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 26.
FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER'S
GRAND CONCERT.
When, by a generally expressed desire,
HIS ORIGINAL COMPOSITIONS
will be presented, aided by
MME. RAYMOND RITTER,
Mr. AUGUST KREISSMANN, of Boston,
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY, Organist and Accompanist,
THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
And a
FULL GRAND ORCHESTRA.
The whole under the direction of
Mr. FREDERIC LOUIS RITTER.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; can be obtained at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, Schirmer's, Jordans & Martens', Pond & Co.'s, and all the principal music stores, at the general ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the Hall.

STEINWAY HALL—SUNDAY EVENING.

Mr. Thomas takes pleasure in announcing that he will give during the Winter a series of
SUNDAY CONCERTS,
in which he will introduce a number of distinguished artists, both vocal and instrumental, together with his grand orchestra.
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8,
FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
on which occasion the following artists will appear:
MME. MARIETTA GAZZANIGA.
The talented children (aged 10 and 9 years,)
JOANNA AND WILLIE HESS.
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.
ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats, extra twenty-five cents.
Reserved seats and tickets can now be had at the box-office of Steinway Hall, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the theatre ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FIRST CONCERT, SATURDAY, Nov. 28, 8 P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERR CARL BERGMANN..........Conductor.
ORCHESTRA, ONE HUNDRED PERFORMERS.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPPS,
Most eminent American Contralto.
First appearance since her return from Europe.
FULL REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, Nov. 27, at 2½ o'clock P. M.
Tickets to be had at all the principal music stores and Messrs. Seymour & Co., Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The Second Winter Exhibition, including the collections of the works of the late Academicians, C. L. ELLIOTT, E. LEUTZE and S. A. MOUNT, is now open day and evening at the galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

LECTURES.

THE WELL-KNOWN IRISH MISSIONARY, Rev. W. G. CAMPBELL, will deliver a lecture on Ireland on FRIDAY EVENING, at the 27th-st. M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs., commencing at 7½ o'clock. In the course of the lecture he will speak and sing in the Irish language.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. A. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. CAPT. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:30 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st, 11 A. M.	Monday, 23d, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th, 1 P. M.
Thursday, 26th, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th, 2 P. M.
Saturday, 28th, 3 P. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

TROY LINE.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, fare $1 50.—The steamer VANDERBILT will run until the close of navigation, leaving Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 6 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC—TO-DAY.

H. D. 291. HUMPTY DUMPTY. 291. H. D.
THE GREATEST OF MODERN HITS.
TWO PERFORMANCES—MATINEE AND NIGHT, as H. D.'s

THANKSGIVING FESTIVALS.

MATINEE at 1½. MATINEE.	THANKSGIVING GALA. THANKSGIVING GALA. THANKSGIVING GALA THANKSGIVING GALA	NIGHT at 8. NIGHT.

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THANKSGIVING DAY.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES TO-DAY.

MATINEE at 1½. MATINEE.	HUMPTY DUMPTY.	TO-NIGHT at 8. TO-NIGHT.

Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun.	291 291 291 291 291	There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."

Mlle. SANGALI and the GRAND ITALIAN BALLET

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
FIFTH WEEK.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

THE LANCASHIRE LASS,

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE. STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLEIGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.
As the great demand for seats to witness this most POWERFUL DRAMA has caused much disappointment to those whose applications are not made in good time, it is respectfully urged that advantage should be taken of the fact that the Box Office is open six days in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THANKSGIVING NIGHT.
THURSDAY, Nov. 26.
WALLACK'S
Company will give a representation of Sheridan's fine old comedy of the
RIVALS.
Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
THANKSGIVING.
TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Nov. 26, 1868, AFTERNOON at 1, EVENING at 8 P. M., upon which occasion will be performed
AFTER DARK;
OR, LONDON BY NIGHT,
pronounced by the Press and public the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
GREAT CAST, NEW SCENERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
SATURDAY NEXT, at 1 o'clock, second After Dark Matinee. Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' N. Y. THEATRE.

Last three nights of "UNDER THE GASLIGHT."
SATURDAY, Farewell Matinee of "GASLIGHT."
MONDAY NEXT, Shakespearean Revival and debut on the dramatic stage of Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as "Rosalind." Seats may be secured for Mrs Siddons' six nights and one matinee THIS MORNING, at the Theatre and at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
THANKSGIVING DAY MATINEE AND EVENING.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS AT BOTH.
GRAND WILLIAMS MATINEE AT 1½.
GRAND WILLIAMS MATINEE AT 1½.
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THE FAIRY CIRCLE AND CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
EVENING AT 7½.
EVENING AT 7½.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE AND CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.

BOWERY THEATRE.

THANKSGIVING DAY.
TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
FIVE SPLENDID PIECES.
JACK SHEPPARD, BRIAN BOROHME,
PETTIBONE IN A FIX, NED SCARLET,
STRING OF PEARLS; OR, THE BARBER ASSASSIN AND PIE-WOMAN OF BELL YARD.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music.
ALOBMANMOS SOMNAMBULA.
14th-st. Crowded houses. 14th-st.
14th-st. Unabated success. 14th-st.
Les Miserables, Old Times Rocks, Taming a Butterfly, Capt. Jincks, Eugene, Unsworth, Seymour, Horn, Dan Bryant, Dan Bryant.
MATINEE, SATURDAY,
Nov. 28, at 2 o'clock.
BRYANT'S SOMNAMBULA, SOMNAMBULA BRYANT'S.
MATINEE on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

FIFTH SEASON, 1868-1869.
Mr. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he will give, during the coming season, as heretofore,
FIVE SYMPHONY SOIREES,
(GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL CONCERTS,)
AT STEINWAY HALL,
the FIRST to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a Reserved Seat..........SIX DOLLARS
SINGLE TICKETS, including reserved seat..........TWO DOLLARS
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED, AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES
Can be had at the following places:
At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway.
Reserved seats can now be secured.

FUN!

GREAT FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Admission..........25 cents
Children under 10 years, 15 cts.; reserved seats 50 cts.; children under 10 years to reserved seats 25 cts.

ALL NEW-YORK WILL GO TO SEE
GEN. TOM THUMB AND SUITE,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.

THANKSGIVING DAY.
MATINEE at 2½. MATINEE at 2½.
EVENING, at 8. EVENING, at 8.
SIGNOR BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST.

MR. DE CORDOVA

WILL DELIVER HIS HUMOROUS LECTURE,
"PLANCHETTE,"
at Pike's Music Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, at 8 o'clock, (for St. Peter's Sunday School.) Admission, 50 cents.

MISS CLARA NORRIS AND PROF. FROBISHER.

In their readings at the Presbyterian Church, Metuchen, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 27, 1868.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at..........2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at... 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.
ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

MUSICAL.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Organs and Melodeons and dealers in Pianos. Instruments to let and sold on installments. Warerooms, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY, manufacturers of CABINET, METROPOLITAN and PORTABLE ORGANS, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country at the lowest prices. New inventions this season; reduced prices this month. Organs $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $170, $200 to $1,000 each. Organs to rent.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND Grand, Square and Upright Pianos at bargains, for cash; also to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

HOTELS.

LENOX HOUSE,

5TH-AV., CORNER OF 13TH-ST.
This new private hotel will be opened to-day. Fine suites of rooms on first, third and fourth floors, beautifully and completely furnished, are open for engagement.
The appointments throughout will be found first-class, with accommodations of the most desirable character, including a handsome Reception Room and Restaurant on the first floor.
Prices reasonable. J. SLATER.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

THE ERIE RAILWAY WAR.

Judge Davies is Appointed Receiver and Takes Possession of Erie.

He is Not to Run the Road for the Present.

Another Injunction Issued—A Scene at the Office of the Company.

Supreme Court, Chambers, Nov. 25, 1868.
Before Judge Sutherland.

August Belmont vs. *The Erie Railway Company.*—This case came up at 9 A. M. yesterday on the settlement of the order, appointing Hon. Henry E. Davies receiver, made last Monday night. On the call of the case, Mr. Fullerton suggested that the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Barnard would prevent the settlement of the order appointing a receiver until it (the stay) was first disposed of.

Mr. Burrill said he had not the slightest idea of appearing in Court until 12 o'clock, the hour appointed by Judge Sutherland to hear argument on the motion to vacate the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Barnard, and it was by the "merest accident" he was then in Court.

The Court remarked that at the first blush it was of opinion that the stay of proceedings would not stop the settlement of the order, because it was upon the motion of the Court that the settlement of the order was postponed until to-day.

Mr. Burrill stated that, under the circumstances, he could only say he was not prepared to go on, and thought it would be no hardship to any one to let the matter stand over until 12 o'clock.

Judge Pierrepont opposed any delay, and said that when the argument was proceeding on Monday evening a messenger came into the Court-room and informed him that proceedings were being taken in another Court to interrupt the proceedings before Judge Sutherland, and that an order was got out that night for that very purpose.

The Court inquired if counsel wanted the order settled.

Judge Pierrepont replied that he wanted it settled, and said that had counsel remained later in court on Monday evening, the Court would then have completed the order.

The Court said that it should have stayed until 12 o'clock to settle it, but postponed it then as a matter of convenience to defendants' counsel. It was but right that there should be a review in some form of the orders issued by the Court, but it was the determination of the Court, as far as it had power, sitting at Chambers, to make the order appointing a receiver effective, for the purpose for which a receiver ought to be appointed.

Mr. Burrill inquired if the Court intended to regard the appointment of a receiver by the United States Court.

The Court replied that it did not know what had been done there, but intended to do whatever was right in the matter, and was bound to do it.

Mr. Rapallo then proceeded to read the order, when Mr. Burrill objected to that part of it relating to the appointment of a receiver of the franchises of the Company.

Mr. Rapallo replied that the execution of that part of the order would be stayed; therefore, nothing could be done under that until the General Term settled it.

The Court thought the meaning of the word "franchises" in the order was the right, under the act of incorporation, to operate the road.

Mr. Burrill said that plaintiffs' counsel had got an order which, according to the instructions of the Court, invested them with all the property of the road, as well as the franchises, and was amply sufficient for all their purposes, and that they now desired to settle definitely and finally all the powers which the receiver might have under the order of the Court.

Mr. Rapallo wanted to have it defined, so that he might know how much was stayed.

The Court stated that corporate powers were trusts for public good or public benefit, and asked if it was the intention of plaintiff's counsel that this receiver should step into the shoes of the directors and operate it for the best interests of the Company.

Mr. Eaton replied that such was his intention.

The Court overruled the objection taken by Mr. Burrill relative to the appointment of a receiver of the franchises of the Company, and permitted the receiver to have power over the earnings of the road up to the 1st of November, and amended the order by inserting that all suits other than those that have arisen or may arise in the course of the conduct of the ordinary business of the Company or receivership must be settled under the order of the Court.

Mr. Vanderpoel said there were suits commenced yesterday against the Company which the opposing counsel would, no doubt, like to have adjusted.

Judge Pierrepont replied that he understood that perfectly.

Mr. Eaton stated that there were now fifty suits pending against the Erie Road for the mere overflowage of water along the line of the road, and that there were hundreds of other suits, and Mr. Jay Gould, or whoever had the direction of the road, exercised the power of settling those suits without any direction from the Court at all.

The Court amended the order by inserting the words: "No suits by or against the Company except for claims by or against passengers and freighters, and such further suits as have arisen, or may arise in the course of the ordinary business of the Company, shall be settled or compromised by the receiver without the order of the Court."

The clause in the order, which stated that the receiver in and about the discharge of his duties as such receiver, should not dispute the validity of any of the mortgages of said corporation, (or of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company,) or of the bonds secured thereby, or of its sterling bonds, was struck out by the Court.

Mr. Fullerton said that not only did the order remove parties who were not within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but it conferred power upon the receiver to take possession of all the property, whether situated within the jurisdiction of the Court or not.

The Court stated that it might be that the receiver could not exercise it in another jurisdiction without the aid of the jurisdiction, but it was competent to give him power. If it was necessary for the receiver to go to a Jersey Court to get power to do a certain thing, he must go there, but he represented the directors.

After some further discussion, the plaintiff's attorneys withdrew to copy the order as settled. After an hour's absence they returned to Court, at 12 o'clock, and submitted the new draft to the opposing counsel. A few minutes having elapsed, Mr. Rapallo came to the Bench and stated that the defendants were making unreasonable delay, and that he had asked the counsel whether such delay was for the purpose of giving time for some outside order, and that they had refused to answer. He therefore asked the Court to proceed at once. Mr. Vanderpoel resented any imputation that they were seeking delay for any such purpose. The counsel had asked him a question which should not have been asked. In two or three points they thought the last draft order was different from the directions of the Court, and they desired a careful scrutiny. Mr. Rapallo did not intend to make any personal imputations against the counsel, but there was reason to fear some such action.

After some further dicussion the following order was entered:

At a Special Term of the Supreme Court held for the State of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, the 25th day of November, 1868, present, Hon. Josiah Sutherland, Justice. (Title of cause.) An order having been made in this action at Special Term on the 23d day of November, 1868, appointing Henry E. Davies, Esq., receiver of the railroad and franchises, and property, real and personal, funds, assets, moneys, securities, books, papers, effects and leases of the Erie Railway Company, with power to take immediate possession thereof, with the usual powers of receivers in like cases.

And the said receiver having duly executed his official bond with sufficient sureties as required by said order, and said bond having been duly approved and filed.

And the said order containing a provision that a further order more particularly defining the property of which said Henry E. Davies is appointed receiver, and his powers and duties as such receiver be settled by this Court at Special Term, to be held at Chambers at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1868, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Now, on motion of C. A. Rapallo, Edwards Pierrepont and D. B. Eaton, Esqs., of counsel for the plaintiffs, and after hearing William Fullerton, John F. Burrill and A. J. Vanderpoel, Esqs., of counsel for the Erie Railway Company, who appeared and objected that the stay of proceedings granted by his Honor Mr. Justice Barnard, dated Nov. 23, 1868, did stay the settlement of said order, and after said objection was overruled, appearing on the settlement of this order, but excepting to such decision.

It is ordered that the said Henry E. Davies is by said order of the 23d inst. appointed and is hereby declared to be receiver of the Erie Railway Company, and of the railroad, real and personal property and estate and franchises of said Company, and of all powers, rights, privileges and authority thereto appertaining, except the franchise of being a corporation, and of all the rents, tolls and income of said corporation, and of its title deeds, leases, contracts and leased property, and of the rights thereunder, wherever any or of the said property, income, tolls, rents, powers and franchises may be situated, collected, exercised or enjoyed, and whether in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania or New-Jersey, (as the laws of the two last-named States allow,) and of all the funds, assets, deposits, claims, choses in action, books, papers and vouchers of said Company; all power and authority thereunder to be held and exercised for the protection of those interested in said Company; and that said receiver be and he is hereby authorized to run and operate said road and all roads and branches and ferries, including the Pavonia Ferry, now leased or operated by the Erie Railway Company, or under its control, and to exercise said authority and franchises to preserve said property in proper condition; to repair and renew all existing structures, and to make all requisite additional structures as may be needful and proper for safe and efficient transportation on said roads and branches, and to do all proper acts and take all proper measures for protecting and securing the possession, use and enjoyment of what he shall receive hereunder, and for promoting the business of said Company; that he be and he is hereby authorized to retain and employ all such persons, and to take such advice as may be reasonable and needful and proper in and about the discharge of his duties under this order; and generally that said receiver is authorized to do and caused to be done in respect of the property, franchises, rights and contracts, and of whatever else he is appointed a receiver, and in and about the business concerns of said Company (always having due reference to the interest of the creditors and stockholders of said Company) any and all things which but for this order might and should have been done by said Company, or by any one on its behalf, including the compromise and adjustment of all claims and the direction and control on behalf of said Company of all suits and legal proceedings now or to be pending by or against said Company, and all attorneys and counsel now representing said corporation are required to act in the prosecution and defence of such suits and proceedings under the direction of said receiver, and on his request to give place to others; that he be authorized to settle and adjust and satisfy all claims for damages, injuries and loss to persons and property, or otherwise, that may arise under or be claimed against him as receiver, in any case where he has not been guilty of a breach of trust, and that he be authorized to pay such sums from the property of his receivership.

That the said receiver be authorized to institute such suits and proceedings in this State and elsewhere, as in his judgment and by the advice of counsel should be proper and for the advantage of the property and rights to him committed, and to pay the proper expenses of the same, and any judgment recovered against him as such receiver in any such suit, and that he be authorized to defend all suits and proceedings effecting his receivership. But it is ordered that no suits by or against the Company, except for claims by or against passengers or freighters, and for damage to person or property, and such other suits as have arisen, or may arise, in the course of the ordinary business of said Company, or of the receiver, shall be settled or compromised without the order of this Court.

That said receiver be authorized in all cases in which he has any reasonable doubt as to his duty to apply to this Court, by petition or otherwise, for instructions as to the matters to which such petition shall relate. Said receiver is hereby authorized and required to at once enter into and upon and take possession of offices of said Company, and the contents thereof, of all the property, premises, erections, ferry-boats, and of whatever is thereon or therein belonging to said Company, or of which it has the right of possession or control, and whether the same be held by lease or otherwise, to require of its President, directors, officers and agents a delivery and surrender to him of whatever they or either of them have or hold, by virtue of their relations to said Company, or belonging thereto, and that said receiver may take all proper proceedings for the recovery of the same in whatever States it may be necessary to proceed.

And it is further ordered that the Erie Railway Company, its directors, officers, employes, agents, and all persons, banks and other corporations having in their possession or under their control any of the money, funds, property or estate, real or personal, of said Company, or derived from the sale of stocks or bonds, or property of the Erie Railway Company, or any bank books, papers, vouchers, securities or effects of any nature or kind whatever belonging to or used by said corporation defendant or its officers, to forthwith deliver the same to said receiver and recognize his authority, and he is hereby authorized to take possession thereof, and his receipt given to any holder of any money or other property of said Company, or of any other thing of which he is appointed receiver, surrendered to him, shall be a sufficient voucher and discharge to such holder.

And it is further ordered that David Hawley, Esq., a counselor of this Court, be and he is hereby appointed a referee in this action for the purposes of this order, and that the directors, officers, employes and agents of said Company, and its and their clerks, attorneys and agents, and every other person having in his possession or under his control any of the money, funds, securities, books, papers or property, or effects of said Company, or derived for its benefit from the sale of its stocks or bonds or other property, and all persons who may be summoned by said referee to attend before him and be examined touching the property and effects of said Company, do on the summons of said referee attend personally before him, at such time or times, and at such place or places as he may designate in such summons, and then and there, and at the times to which such examination may be adjourned, submit to examination on oath, touching all such property, books, papers and effects, and the custody, disposition and proceeds thereof, and state his knowledge or information of the same, and do forthwith deliver to said receiver all property, funds, books, papers, security and effects of said Company which may be in the possession or under the control of the party or parties so summoned, and also the proceeds of any property or effects, stocks or choses in action of said Company which may have been received by such person or persons or may be under his or their control.

And it is further ordered that said receiver do pay a proper compensation for and the expenses of the proceedings for his appointment, under the direction of the Court, and that he be authorized to refund all back freights and charges on property received and all ticket balances, and generally that he make all payments reasonably necessary and proper for the security and protection and enjoyment of whatever he is appointed receiver of, or may be reasonably needful about the discharge of his duties as receiver, and the payment of his employes, and of his expenses in his trust.

And it is further ordered: First, that said receiver do cause to be prepared and present to the Court a schedule containing a list of all the stock of said Company, stating the time the same was issued, and all relative to the creation and issue thereof. Secondly, that said receiver do prepare and file schedules, to be sworn to by him, of all the money, funds, choses in action, written contracts and claims of the Erie Railway Company, or in which it has an interest or is a party, which he shall or should receive upon entering upon the discharge of his trust, stating therein where he found and from whom he received the same respectively; and that so much of said schedules as relates to money, funds, notes and certificates be prepared and filed with the greatest possible dispatch, and the same state the money and funds he has in hand and where the same then are. Thirdly, that said receiver do cause to be prepared and filed a schedule under his oath of all the rolling stock, specifying the amount of each kind, and generally of all the supplies, fuel, material, furniture, and other miscellaneous personal property not herein before mentioned, specifying the same with such particularity as may be found reasonably practicable.

That the schedules herein firstly and secondly named be filed, when made, with the Clerk of this Court, and that a copy thereof be produced by the receiver before the referee herein named, who shall, on notice to the attorneys of the parties who may appear herein, make a reasonable examination into the accuracy of such schedules respectively, and shall speedily report the same to this Court, with any testimony he may have taken touching the accuracy and good faith of the same.

And it is further ordered that all directors, officers, agents and employes of said Company, and all other persons, do refrain from interfering with or obstructing said receiver, or his possession or use of all said offices, premises, franchises and property, or in taking possession of the same.

And it is further ordered that the receiver shall deposit moneys which shall from time to time come into his hands in some of the banks in good credit in the City of New-York, to his credit as such receiver, and that such moneys shall be drawn out in the checks of the receiver, or otherwise, as he may direct, for the purposes of the trust; and whenever the moneys so in deposit shall exceed $500,000, the excess shall be deposited by the receiver in the Union Trust Company.

And it is further ordered that the receiver keep and cause to be kept, books, in which all moneys received and paid out shall be correctly entered, and that generally he keep such records of the business and operations of the lines of road under his charge and of his own doings as may be practicable, and shall enable the same to be clearly understood.

Entered. JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, Justice, &c.

The motion to vacate the stay of proceedings granted by Judge Barnard was then taken up. Judge Sutherland stated that he thought that the order should be vacated, but that, as there was some doubt as to the legal power of the Court on one point, he thought the power of the receiver to control the running of the road should be suspended until a decision of the General Term could be had.

Mr. Rapallo then offered an order, which, after some unimportant corrections by the defendants, was made, as follows:

An order having been made in this action by his Honor George J. Barnard, one of the Justices of this Court, dated the 23d of November, 1868, staying all proceedings under the order made at Special Term in this action on the 23d inst., appointing a receiver herein during the pendency of an appeal from said order appointing a receiver, such stay not to exceed twenty days, and an order having been made herein on the 24th day of November, 1868, requiring the defendants to show cause this day at this Special Term why said order staying proceedings should not be vacated or modified. Now, on motion of Messrs. Rappallo, Eaton, Pierrepont and Barlow, of counsel for plaintiffs, and in filing the affidavits on which the order to show cause was founded, and on all the papers on which the said motion for a receiver was founded, and after hearing Messrs. A. J. Vanderpoel and John E. Burrill, of counsel for the Erie Railway Company and others, it is ordered that the said order staying proceedings be and the same is hereby vacated and set aside; and it is further ordered that all proceedings of the said receiver under said order of the 23d instant appointing him such receiver, and under the subsequent order made this day, more particularly defining the duties of such receiver so far as such orders or either of them relate to the receiver taking possession of the ferries, railroad and rolling stock, supplies and furniture, leases and the earnings, freight and passage money and tolls of the Company accrued and received since the 1st day of November, 1868, and to the running of said railroad and operating said ferries, or exercising the franchises of said Company in respect to the running of its road and other roads and ferries, be suspended until the decision of the General Term upon the appeal taken from the said order appointing said receiver, dated Nov. 23, 1868, and upon any appeal which may be taken within ten days hereafter from the order entered this day, defining the duties of said receiver; but this stay shall not prevent said receiver from calling upon the directors and officers of said Company, by legal proceedings or otherwise, for accounts of the earnings and receipts of said Company, and for payment of all surplus of said earnings over and above the amounts thereof necessary to pay the legitimate expenses of running said railroad and operating said ferries, and that none of the proceedings of said receiver under or upon said orders be stayed, except as herein specified.

J. SUTHERLAND.

This concluded the proceedings before the Court, but as soon as a certified copy of the order could be made, Ex-Judge Davies, Judge Noah Davis, Mr. D. B. Eaton and some others started at once for the Erie offices. It was reported that the Erie offices were closed—at least the iron gates were—but on Mr. Eaton being recognised by the janitor, the party were admitted. They proceeded at once to the President's room, where Messrs. Gould, Fisk, Burrill and Porter were found. After a few words the order was served, and notices of the claim of the receiver served on the transfer clerk and Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Fisk, meanwhile, had summoned some of the employes of the Company and now ordered Mr. Eaton out, but his counsel insisted on his retracting his order, and unless the night has produced some further developments, the receiver is now in possession of the Erie Railway Company.

An injunction of some kind was granted by Judge Cardozo in the Erie matters on Tuesday, but in what particular shape has not transpired.

The Microscope.

The first of a series of twelve scientific lectures before the American Institute was delivered in Steinway Hall last evening by President BARNARD, of Columbia College. A large audience was present, and among the gentlemen who occupied seats upon the platform were PETER COOPER, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, S. B. TILMAN, JAMES DIXON and others.

President BARNARD was introduced by HORACE GREELEY, who announced the subject of the lecture to be "The Microscope and its Revelations."

The lecturer commenced by alluding to the improvements that had been made of late years on the microscope, and the aid that had been rendered to scientific investigation by the instrument. The perfection of the microscope had been sought not as an end, but as a means. Human vision alone, unaided by optical instruments, was unable to any conception of the heavenly bodies, and it was, therefore, not surprising that, before the invention of the telescope, the sky was supposed to be a mere starry vault, with its rim resting on the outer edge of the earth, which was supposed to be a plane. And as with the telescope, so with the microscope, it had brought to light terrestrial objects heretofore invisible to the naked eye, and had unfolded new wonders in objects that were visible. On the knowledge gained by aid of the microscope of those invisible objects depended in a large degree the welfare of the human race. Its contributions to sanitary science were most important and valuable in indicating the source of many zymotic diseases. It had also acquainted us with the cause of diseases in plants, such as the potato rot, diseases of vines, &c. Valuable assistance had also been afforded by the microscope in the study of morbid anatomy, as well as in all forms of organic life. The microscope, no less than the telescope, was calculated to shock the ideas of those who were accustomed to regard the earth and all that it contained as made for man alone. The wonders unfolded by the microscope exceeded even those of the telescope. It showed us how two thousand millions of animals, of perfect and most delicate organization, could live and move in a drop of water. Extensive geological formations, covering hundreds of miles in extent, were constructed out of the fossil remains of organized animals, whose existence had been unknown to man except for this instrument. In questions of medical jurisprudence the information furnished by the microscope was often decisive. It tells us whether the blood found on the knife of a suspected murderer is that of a human being or not, and enables us sometimes to detect the part of the body which the blade entered by an analysis of the secretions which adhere to it. In the detection of poisons, drugs, groceries and the like it is also invaluable. The quality of the supplies furnished to the United States army was ascertained through the aid of the microscope, and enabled the Government to detect imposition.

The above and many other illustrations of the value of the microscope were given, after which the lecturer explained the construction of the instrument by the aid of diagrams reflected upon an illuminated screen. This portion of the lecture was somewhat too technical for the comprehension of the majority of those present, but otherwise the lecture was deeply interesting.

The next lecture of the course will be delivered by Prof. ALEXANDER, of New-Jersey College, the subject being "The Telescope and its Revelations."

Generous Contributions by the Communipaw Butchers and Others.

Yesterday afternoon the proprietors of the Communipaw Abattoir very generously contributed nearly $1,000 worth of beef and other meats to the Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers. The presentation was formally made at the Mission Rooms by Mr. MCMANN, representing the butchers. Brief speeches, expressive of gratitude, were made by Dr. WARD, Revs. Messrs. VAN METER, ARNOLD and others connected with the institution, and a company of the children sang some of their choicest songs in their usual happy manner. Besides the gifts from the Communipaw butchers to the Mission, there were many others equally appreciable. A lady in Connecticut sent 1,000 pies, and a friend in New-Haven sent twenty-five turkeys. Mr. WHITE, of Catharine-street, contributed 300 buns and many loaves of bread and other useful things. Celery enough was presented to furnish each of the thousand little feeders with a bunch, and that of the best quality in the market. The poultry and meat will be prepared for eating by the proprietors of Sweeney's Hotel and S. H. Crook's Hotel, on Chatham-street. Both these gentlemen are well known for their liberality in assisting the poor who fall under their notice. Several West Washington Market butchers were present at the Howard Mission yesterday, and pledged themselves to contribute largely at the next opportunity. One gentleman, who declined to give his name, presented Mr. VAN METER with $200 in cash, and a representative of the Genevian Presbyterian Sunday School, of Brooklyn, handed in $256 47, as a contribution from that school. Many other good things were done for the local poor, for notice of which we will endeavor to find room to-morrow.

The Fire at Trinity Building.

The following card, written or suggested by the officers named therein, has been handed to us for publication:

"It having been erroneously stated in the reports of this fire that it was subdued and afterward broke out again, we are requested to state that it was a continuous fire, and was never left until finally subdued; that by the fall of the whole ceiling and timbers over the main upper hall, the Chief Engineer, District Engineers ORR and CONLEY, Foremen MCCAULEY, WHALEN, PATTEN, MOORE, QUACKENBUSH, and several other officers and men, were for a time buried in the ruins, and were all more or less injured; that being then shut off from fighting the fire on the floor where it broke out, they laid ladders across from the roof of the building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Thames-street, and crossed with their pipes the alley about 25 feet wide, and extinguished the fire from this aerial bridge, to which unusual experiment the confining the fire to a single floor of that extensive building was due, and by it the loss greatly lessened."

We give the gentlemen the publicity for the document requested at our hands, but prefer waiting until the Fire Marshal has investigated the case before we withdraw the statement made by our reporter—that the fire was supposed to have been extinguished, but broke out afresh after the engines, with one exception, had been ordered back to their houses.

The Turf—Trotting on the Fashion Course.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., Wednesday, Nov. 25.—Match $500, mile heats, best three in five; owners to drive.

J. Chambers' b. s. Hickory Jack	2	1	2	1	1
W. Lovell's br. m. Lady Wells	1	2	1	2	2

Time—2:48¾, 2:42, 2:46¾, 2:46¼, 2:47¾.

To-day three very good trots are announced to come off on the Union Course, L. I. For the first, a race of mile heats, five horses are entered. A sweepstakes trot for three horses, mile heats, follows; and the other is a match race between road horses. Some capital sport will be witnessed.

Base Ball.

THE THANKSGIVING-DAY GAMES.

To-day is the last day of the base ball season, and as the weather is likely to be very favorable for the sport, there will no doubt be an immense gathering of the fraternity at the different ball fields of the metropolis and its vicinity. A feature of the day's proceedings will be the grand match announced to take place at Paterson to-day on the race-course field between picked nines of the Paterson clubs and several of our New-York clubs. The Paterson nine will include FITZGERALD, TUOMEY, SEARS, ROBINSON, MULLEN, LAMB, FORAN, HUNNEMAN and CANTY. The New-York nine will be composed of JEWETT, VOEGE, BEARMAN, GEORGE WRIGHT, SAM WRIGHT, SHRIEVES, T. KELLY, BELLAN and GEDNEY. The New-Yorkers will meet at the foot of Chambers-street at 9:45, taking the 10 A. M. train for Paterson. The fare by excursion tickets is 75 cents there and back. At Paterson the players will be met by a committee of the Paterson clubs and taken to Townly's Hotel, and from thence to the grounds. The ball field is on the race course in front of the grand stand, and there will, no doubt, be a large crowd of spectators. The Paterson boys are sanguine of success.

LAST CHIRRUP OF THE CRICKETERS.

To-day the New-York Cricket Club will play the closing game of the season on their grounds foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken. Play to commence at 12 o'clock. Cricketers are invited to participate.

Obituary.

After a brief illness, Rev. HIRAM MATTISON, D. D., died on Tuesday evening at his residence, Sussex-street, Jersey City. His disease was pneumonia, supervened by typhoid fever. Dr. MATTISON was well known throughout Jersey State as an able and zealous Methodist clergyman, and of late years rendered himself prominent by his opposition to what he considered the pretensions of the Roman Catholic Church. He distinguished himself recently by his efforts to obtain liberty for a young girl named MARIANNE SMITH, who, it was alleged, had been abducted to a Catholic Institution against her consent. The deceased was an indefatigable writer, and delighted in literary labor. He took a lively interest in public affairs, and was ever ready and earnest in his labors for the spread of the Gospel.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon GEORGE WEAVER, employed at the brewery in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, fell into a mashtub and was severely scalded on the arms and face. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital....At 4:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon WILLIAM STAUB, 7 years of age, was knocked down at the corner of Second-street and First-avenue by a runaway horse and slightly injured....At 5 P. M. yesterday HUGH MCKEEVER was thrown from his coach at the foot of East Thirty-fourth-street and seriously hurt.

TARGET EXERCISES.—Yesterday morning a gang of roughs arrayed as a target company attacked a man named GEORGE DILLON at the corner of Forty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue, and after amusing themselves by kicking and beating him until dangerous wounds were inflicted, robbed him of $25 and then went on their way. No arrests were made and the injured man was cared for by the Police.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At 3:50 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown man dropped dead in Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues. He was about 40 years of age, and had on his person naturalization papers made out in the name of JOHN KELLY. The body was removed to the Morgue and the Coroner notified.

FIRE IN NORTH MOORE-STREET.—At 6 o'clock last evening a fire occurred in the junk shop of MICHAEL CONNOR, in the basement of No. 107 North Moore-street. It was extinguished with a loss of $300, on which there was no insurance. It originated in some bales of cotton, and it is supposed from careless handling of matches.

A FAMILY AFFAIR.—Last evening JOHN and LIZZIE O'NEIL, living at No. 91 Cherry-street, disagreed, and the wife using a bowl as a weapon struck her husband on the head, making a severe wound. His hurt was dressed and she was locked up.

NEW-JERSEY.

ACCIDENT TO A COAL TRAIN.—The man, ALEXANDER BATES, injured on Tuesday evening by jumping off a coal train at Hoboken, still survives in the hospital, but the hopes of his recovery are very slight. He and the engineer jumped off the train in consequence of an accident which it had met, caused by the breakage of the track at a place where it ran on spiles over an inlet. A cross-beam supported by two spiles broke, the result of which was the sinking of the track to the depth of a couple of feet. Fearing the train would be upset, both men jumped to the water underneath, and in so doing BATES must have fallen against some floating timber and thus received the injuries complained of.

SUICIDE CASE.—The young man who hanged himself from a tree at Christ Farm, Hudson City, on Tuesday last, was CARL KROUSE, a pianoforte maker. He was a member of the Hudson City Quartette Club. KROUSE attended a ball at Washington Village on Monday night, and probably committed the act on his return home.

JOURNEYMEN CIGARMAKERS.—An informal meeting of the cigarmakers of Jersey City was held a few evenings since, at which it was resolved to hold a general meeting on Monday next for the purpose of forming a county protective society. An effort will be made to bring together the cigarmakers of the county on that occasion.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—CALEB HALSEY, a well-known auctioneer of Rahway, was thrown from his carriage on Tuesday afternoon, and severely injured on the head and elsewhere. It is feared he cannot survive.

BREVITIES.—There will be a series of trotting matches at Waverley Park on Thanksgiving Day....Application is to be made to the Legislature to charter the Young Men's Christian Association, and to incorporate a company to drain the salt meadows in Union and Essex Counties....At a meeting of the New-England Society, held in Upper Library Hall, Newark, last evening, Rev. WM. B. BROWN delivered a lecture on "The New-England Thanksgiving, its origin, history and outcome."....The dedication of the new school-house of the German and English School Association, on Clinton Hill, Newark, will take place this afternoon....Detective SMITH recovered a stolen horse in Newark yesterday....RAPHAEL LEWIS, of Newark, was arrested on Tuesday, and held for examination on the charge of having passed a $10 counterfeit bill of the State of New-York....Rev. GEO. H. DOANE has been appointed agent in Newark to raise funds for the endowment of the American College in Rome.

Ritualism and Its Result in Memphis—Recantation of Rev. J. W. Rogers.

Rev. J. W. ROGERS, recently an Episcopal clergyman, located in Memphis, has addressed the following letter to his congregation:

MEMPHIS, Nov. 12, 1868.

To the Congregation of "The Church of the Blessed Virgin:

BELOVED IN CHRIST—Grappling, however feebly, with the manifold errors of Rationalism, during the past year, I determined, some months since, as you all know, to throw myself, heart and soul, into the effort now being made by the Catholic Party in the Church of England to unite that Church with the Church of Rome; but unwilling to do anything stealthily, I preached and wrote too boldly for my brethren, and declared on the house top what others admitted in private. The Bishop sent his "interdiction," but was unable consistently to try me; meanwhile my studies and efforts convinced me, more and more, that even if our clergy were ready for such a union as that proposed, the people would, for the most part, split on the rock of private interpretation, so that, after all, our partial success would only be a *quasi* justification for future schisms, whenever ambitious rulers, ecclesiastical or civil, should grow restive under the cross; and therefore, after mature deliberation, led, I humbly trust, by the Holy Spirit, I have determined to renounce the Episcopal Church and leave the rest to God. Should those pure and noble spirits who have hitherto sought the Catholic truth under my poor ministrations, now feel bound to abandon all further investigation in this behalf, I need scarcely say, considering the awful struggles my own soul has experienced, that it is what most men would do. It is a fearful thing to meet the averted glances of those who once loved us, but far more terrible it will be, beloved, to meet an offended God and Saviour. I have, therefore, deliberately (though most unworthy of it) ascended this cross, even while my friendless wife and children, like the Blessed Virgin and St. John, suffer around it. I believe the Ancient See of Rome to be the centre of all jurisdiction in my Master's Kingdom, and humbly yield to convictions which all my worldly hopes and interests would disperse. Appealing to God, the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, for the purity of my motives, I am, as ever, your faithful servant in Christ Jesus. J. W. ROGERS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94¼ for both money and the account. American Securities open at the following quotations: United States Five-twenties firm at 75; Erie Shares heavy at 26½; Illinois, 96.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 25—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market is tending upward. The following are the opening quotations: Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15 000 bales.

PRODUCE—Petroleum quiet and steady. Linseed Oil heavy.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25—1:20 P. M.

American Securities are quiet. United States Five-twenties, 74¾. Railway shares steady.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 25—1:20 P. M.

COTTON—The market is firm.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 50s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Tallow, 51s. 3d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Petroleum is excited and higher. Standard White is quoted at 54f.@55f.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Cotton is firm both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 94¼ for money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 75. Railway stocks closed easier at the following rates:

Erie Railways	26¾
Illinois Centrals	96

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 79¼@79⅜.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 25—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm at a slight advance. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands	11⅛d.@11¼d.
Middling Orleans	11½d.@11⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 2 Red Western has declined to 9s. 8d.; California White steady at 12s. 3d. Other articles in the breadstuffs market unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef closed heavy at 90s. Pork, Lard, Cheese and Bacon are unchanged.

PRODUCE—The market closed unaltered in tones and quotations.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 25—5 P. M.

Refined Petroleum is quoted at 1s. 6¾d. ⅌ gallon. Spirits Turpentine, 30s. ⅌ gallon. Tallow closed at 51s. Other articles unchanged.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Petroleum firm; Standard White, 54f.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Bourse quiet; Rentes, 70f. 65c.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Cotton to arrive is quiet at 125f. for Low Middlings.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Exchange on New-York scarce and firm; par buying, 1-10 premium selling. FLOUR easier; Spring Extras, $5@$7. WHEAT dull and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 1, $1 22@$1 25; No. 2, $1 10@$1 12; No. 2, since 'Change, $1 12½. CORN more active; Old No. 1, 90c.; Old No. 2, 74c.@75c.; New Shelled, 56½c.@57½c. in store, 49½c. on track; Kiln-dried No. 2, 70c.@73½c. OATS quiet and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales at 46½c.@47½c. RYE dull and declined 2c.@3c.; No. 1, $1 12@$1 13; No. 2, $1 11. BARLEY dull at $1 62@$1 62½ for No. 2, in store. HIGHWINES quiet at 95c.@96c. PROVISIONS active. MESS PORK, $23@$23 50; sales, with privilege to deliver in January, February and March, $18. LARD active at 14c.@14½c. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 13c. Green HAMS fairly active at 10½c.@10¾c. Green MEATS, 7c. CATTLE weak at $4 35@$5 75 for Fair to medium packing and shipping. HOGS declined 15c.@20c.; sales at $6 50@$6 75 for Common; $6 85@$7 12½ for Medium; $7 20@$7 55 for Good to Choice. Freights dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye, 37,000 bushels Barley, 14,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 91,600 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 53,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

TOBACCO quiet and unchanged. COTTON nominally 22c.@22½c. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extra, $6@$6 50; Double Extra, $6 50@$8; Treble Extra and Fancy, $8 50@$10 50. WHEAT flat and declined 10c.; Fall, $1 40@$1 50; Prime to Choice Red, $1 55@$1 75; White Spring wanted; Choice No. 2, $1 75. CORN dull at 80c.@85c. for New Mixed and White. OATS firm and unchanged; sales at 52c.@55c. BARLEY dull; strictly Prime Iowa and Choice Illinois Spring, $1 90@$2 10; Fall, $2 50. RYE firmer, at $1 14@$1 15. PORK dull at $28 50. BULK MEATS dull; Dry Salted Shoulders at 9½c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14½c. BACON dull at 11¼c. for Shoulders; 17½c.@17¾c. for Clear Sides. LARD nominal at 14c. WHISKY firm at 96c.@98c. LIVE HOGS quiet at $6 50@$7; about 40,000 head have been killed so far. CATTLE—Prime and Choice, $4 50@$6, gross. RECEIPTS—3,300 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,300 bushels Corn, 1,600 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Flour, 7,400 bbls. FLOUR firm; sales 550 bbls. City Ground Spring at $7@$7 50; 300 bbls. Western bakers at $8@$8 25. WHEAT in fair demand; sales 15,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago and Milwaukee at $1 [illegible]; 18,000 bushels Milwaukee per sample, to arrive, $1 25; 2,000 bushels Port Washington at $1 [illegible]; 5,000 bushels Wisconsin Spring at $1 40; 1,000 bushels White Canada at $2 05; 2,000 bushels Amber Winter at $1 70. CORN steady; sales 130,000 bushels No. 1 Western at $1; 8,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1; small lots at $1 01@$1 02. OATS easier: sales 34,000 bushels Western at 59½c. RYE and BARLEY dull and unchanged. PORK quiet at $28@$28 50. LARD, 16c.@16½c.; market quiet. HIGHWINES nominal at $1 05. There will be no meeting to-morrow.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR steady; Family, $7 50@$8. Superfine, $5 50@$6. WHEAT firm; Old Red, $1 80. CORN firm; New, 55c.@60c. RYE dull at $1 20. OATS advancing; No. 1, 60c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Canada, $2 25@$2 30. COTTON firmer; Middling, 23c. TOBACCO dull and unchanged. WHISKY firm at 98c. HOGS dull and drooping; sales at $6 50@$7 25 gross; $8 50@$9 net; receipts, 2,800 head. MESS PORK dull at $22 50@$22 75. BULK MEATS dull; Shoulders, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.; GREEN MEATS dull; Shoulders, 7c.; Sides, 10c.; Hams, 11¼c.@11½c. LARD irregular; prime, 14c.; kettle, 14¾c.@15c. BUTTER firm at 35c.@39c. EGGS scarce at 33c. Gold, 135 buying. Exchange dull; ¼ discount buying; par selling.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR in good demand and market unchanged; sales 2,200 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales 1,100 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; 700 bushels do. at $1 44. CORN quiet; sales 400 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 05. BARLEY quiet. PEAS in demand; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 30 in bond. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED unchanged; Shorts, $22@$23; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $35 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS nominally 13c. on Wheat to New-York, though shipments are about closed for the season. LAKE IMPORTS—77,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—4,000 bushels Wheat, 6,300 bushels Oats, 13,080 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

COTTON was stiffer in the morning, but easier at the close; Middlings, 23¾c.@24c.; sales, 2,700 bales; receipts, 2,197 bales; exports, 1,412 bales. Gold, 135½@135¾. Sterling Exchange—Commercial, 145¾@146¼; Bank, 146¾. New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ⅌ cent. discount. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $6 75; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 50. CORN quiet; New, 90c. OATS held at 63c. HAY firm; Western, $24@$25. BRAN, $1 20. PORK dull and nominally at $25. BACON unsettled: Shoulders, 12½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16c.; Clear Sides, 18½c. LARD dull; Tierce 16c.; Keg, 17½c. WHISKY—Western Rectified, $1@$1 02½. COFFEE dull and unchanged. The heavy rains all day have prevented trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 24¾c.@25¼c. QUERCITRON BARK steady at $42 50 ⅌ ton. CLOVERSEED $6 50@$7 50. FLAXSEED, $2 55@$2 58. FLOUR inactive; Northwestern Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio, do., $9 50@$10 50. WHEAT held firmly; sales 3,000 bushels Red at $2@$2 10; Amber, $2 15. RYE, $1 35. CORN scarce and held firmly; sales 5,000 bushels Old Yellow, $1 25; New, $1@$1 05; Mixed Western, $1 21@$1 22. OATS steady at 67c.@71c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM—Crude unchanged and nominal at 22c.; Refined advanced to 32c.@32½c. WHISKY $1 05@$1 08.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

COTTON firm; Middling, 24¾c.@25c. FLOUR active and steady. Sales Howard-street Superfine, $6 50@$6 87½; City Mills Superfine, $6 75; Western unchanged. WHEAT firm; Prime to Choice Red at $2 30@$2 50. CORN—New White, 95c.@98c.; Yellow, $1 05@$1 10. OATS firm at 68c.@72c. RYE firm at $1 45@$1 50. MESS PORK quiet at $28@$28 50. BACON firm; Shoulders, 14¾c.; Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c., and Hams 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 17c.@17½c.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—No. 1, $1 25; No. 2, $1 12½. OATS dull at 48c. for No. 2. CORN dull at 81½c. for No. 2. RYE dull at $1 09 for No. 1. BARLEY steady at $1 50 for No. 2. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 44,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

TOBACCO—Sales 40 hhds.; Lugs to Manufacturing Leaf, $7 25@$18 25. COTTON, 22½c.@22¾c. LIVE HOGS heavy at $7 25@$7 50, gross. Superfine FLOUR, $5 25@$6. WHEAT, $1 65@$1 90. CORN, 50c.@53c. OATS, 53c.@55c. RYE, $1 30@$1 32. MESS PORK, $23 50@$24. LARD, 15c.@15½c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13½c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. WHISKY, free, 98c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

COTTON quiet; Uplands, 22¾c.@23c.; receipts, 1,234 bales; exports, 1,985 bales. FLOUR nominal. CORN 72½c.@75c. OATS—67½c. in store. PORK—$25. LARD—16c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 12c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

COTTON—Sellers are too firm for buyers; sales 350 bales; Middlings—23½c. was offered, 24c. was asked; receipts, 941 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—No sales. RESINS steady at $1 85@$1 90 for Strained. TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR and COTTON—No sales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

COTTON in good demand and advanced; Middling closed firm but quiet at 24½c.; sales 2,000 bales; receipts, 1,864 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 25.

COTTON firm and more active; sales, 870 bales; receipts, 500 bales. Middling, 23½c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

COTTON—Market quiet; sales 500 bales Middlings at 23½c.; receipts, 329 bales; exports, 3,029 bales.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 24.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 75@$1 80 for fair to good shipping. Legal tenders 74.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 49¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 54; Gold, 124⅝.

[Advertisement.]

He that hath Ears, let him Hear; he that hath Eyes, let him see—though he may have both and not be able to hear or see. But if he can he will hear, here, there, and everywhere, the name of KNOX, the hatter; and he will see, when in the vicinity of No. 212 Broadway, the sign—the cynosure of all eyes—"KNOX, the hatter." Reader, draw your own inferences.

[Advertisement.]

The burglars cleaned us out three times in one year, and we flew to Mr. HOLMES for protection. Now, if a thief can get in without letting us know, he is welcome.—*Insurance Monitor, No. 16 Wall-st., C. C. Hine.* Office Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Deutschland	Nov. 14	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Aleppo	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Hermann	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
England	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
William Penn	Nov. 28	New-York	London.
Columbia	Nov. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Arago	Nov. 28	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Nov. 28	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA.			
Eagle	Nov. 26	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

All mails close at 10 A. M. Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *Hermann*, close at the General Post Office at 10 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Eagle*, close at 10 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 25—*In steamship Scotia, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. N. Brown and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. E. Levey and servant, Dr. and Mrs. Weightbaum, Dr. J. F. Weightbaum, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Eynaud, Mr. and Mrs. A. Miller, J. H. Cook, F. S. G. D'Hauteville and servant, Thos. Jameson, Geo F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Williams, James Greenbaum, R. Bright, Miss Freeman, Misses Stebbins and Cushman and servant, Miss Hannah B. Dole, Miss Emma Wride, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Clark, Mrs. J. Grigg, Miss Mary Huntingdon, William Fennell, J. E. Raymond, William S. Smith, Mrs. Anna D. Smith, Miss Smith, G. Smith, P. H. Neltre and servant, Mr. and Mrs. L. Stephens, J. V. Carpenter, A. Wight, A. M. Swift, Thos. Bingham, George Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Lewis, William M. King, L. L. Cummings, A. S. Osler, C. Thomas, J. W. Gregg and servant, F. Herwigues, W. H. Oldfield, John MacKenzie, Thos. Farrer, Mr. and Mrs. B. I. Bing, James Stuyers, Geo. A. Brown, Mrs. Schibye and daughters, George R. Stetson and wife, Mr. and Mrs. W. I. Berners, H. D. Parker, Annie Parker, Mrs. Sumner.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 59 | Sun sets..... 4 35 | Moon sets.... 3 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 4 25 | Gov. Island. 5 14 | Hell Gate .. 6 36

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Virginia, Drew, Alexandria, James Hand; Volunteer, Gallagher, Philadelphia, J. Lorillard; Virgo, Bulkley, Charleston, A. Leary; Eagle, Greene, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.; Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Barks Ceres, (N. G.,) Gumberg, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Fury, Wilson, Gibraltar and Malaga, H. E. Sprague; Flora, (Br.,) Roberts, Bristol, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Abstamer, (Br.,) Elderkin, Bilboa, Spain, Latasar & Co.

Schooners H. W. McColley, Hubbard, Mayaguez, Goldthwaite & Overton; E. J. Palmer, Smoot, Demerara, E. Rowe & Co.; Leocadia, Poole, Salem, Mass., R. W. Ropes & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Eureka, Brown, Egg Harbor, with mdse. to master.

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess. Had strong westerly gales up to lon. 30; since variable weather; in lat. 45 25, lon. 48 35, saw an immense iceberg.

Ship Harvest Queen, Hutchinson, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. and 344 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds. Had one death and one birth on the passage.

Bark Ironsides, Tapley, Leghorn 65 ds., with marble and rags to Lunt Bros. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 13; and since strong variable winds. Oct. 26, lat. 26 30, lon. 55, experienced a hurricane from the S. W., going around to N. E., and lasting 12 hours; sprung mainmast and maintopsail-yard.

Bark Abraham Lincoln, (Ital.,) Caffaro, Palermo 76 ds., with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 14, and had since strong variable winds. Nov. 9, lat. 34 22, lon. 57 16, experienced a heavy gale from N. N. E., during which carried away maintopgallantmast, broke mizzentopmast, lost and split sails, &c.

Bark Doncy, Harrington, Fall River 3 ds., in ballast to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Almata, (of Turk's Island,) Andrews, Kingston, Jam., 24 ds., with logwood, &c., and 1 passenger to Wilson & Asmus. Had heavy northerly winds almost the whole passage; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras. Nov. 27, lat. 30 30, lon. 73 57, experienced a heavy gale from the N. and N. W.; lost foresail, jib, topsails and mainstaysail. Nov. 17, lat. 36, lon. 73, spoke schr. Shiloh, 25 ds. from Navassa for Baltimore, and supplied her with provisions. Nov. 20, lat. 37 46, lon. 73 43, exchanged signals with an Italian brig, from Callao for New-York.

Brig Ella Maria, (of Portland,) Berry, Malaga 35 ds., with fruit to Baring Bros. & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 24. Had westerly and northerly gales for the last 15 days.

Brig J. Titus, (of Bermuda,) Lovejoy, St. John's, P. R., 19 ds., with molasses and sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had strong N. E. and N. W. winds the whole passage; was 10 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig L. Warren, (of Bucksport,) Cobb, Cardenas 15 ds., with molasses, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. David Babcock, for New-York. Had N. and N. W. winds the entire passage. Was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Marguerite, Cole, of and from Port-au-Prince 18 ds., with coffee and logwood to Robert Murray, Jr. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds. Sld. in co. with brig Elsie, for Boston.

Brig King Carl XV., (Norw.,) Beneche, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee and 5 passengers to Geo. Westfeldt. Has been 5 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong northerly winds.

Brig Omega, (of Sydney, C. B.,) McGinnis, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to C. E. Swain. Had heavy E. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Emma Gillatt, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Roddy, Kingston, Jam., 29 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to J. Leagcraft. Had heavy E. and N. E. winds the entire passage; was 8 ds. N. of Hatteras. Nov. 15, lat. 33, lon. 75 8, spoke bark Ransdell, from Charleston for Bristol, Eng. The R. had lost deck-load of naval stores in a gale on the 13th inst.

Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. George, N. B., 16 ds., with timber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Kingston, R. I.

Schr. Kendrick Fish, Thompson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, (of Baltimore,) Pannell, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Youngs & Co.

Schr. L. & W. Showell, Willetts, Chincoteague.
Schr. J. & C. Merritt, Buoy, Chincoteague.
Schr. B. Oliphant, Jewett, Chincoteague.
Schr. Eurotas, Birdsall, Virginia.
Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, Georgetown, for Hoboken.
Schr. Henry P. Simmons, Chaplin, Virginia.
Schr. M. P. Gibson, Valle, Philadelphia, for Hartford.
Schr. Wm. E. Leggett, Morton, Virginia.
Schr. Gordon D. White, Myer, Port Monmouth.
Schr. Napoleon, Bailey, Great Egg Harbor.
Schr. M. A. Goodsall, Stevens, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Hart, Hart, Georgetown, for Boston.
Schr. Emma, Egbert, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.
Schr. P. D. Crosby, Robinson, Newburg, for Norwalk.
Schr. Joseph Rogers, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich.
Schr. Maria Jane, Bushnell, Norwich.
Schr. Oliver Hayward, Avery, Providence.
Schr. Breeze, Hill, New-Haven, for Virginia.
Schr. Kossuth, Strange, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber.
WIND—At sunset, S. E., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Scotia and Minnesota, for Liverpool; Leo and Florida, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c. Ship City of Montreal, for London. Barks Ceres, for Rotterdam; Neversink, for Cardenas; Theodosius Christian, for Gloucester, Eng., (and anchored at Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Arr. steamers Glaucus, from New-York; Blackstone, from Baltimore; brigs Scio, from Matanzas; Hyperion, from Bonaire; Watchman, from St. Martin's; Mary A. Pennell, from Savannah; Mary C. Rosevelt, from Satilla River; Abby Ellen, from Baltimore; schr. Pomona, from St. Domingo.

Below—Bark Lizzie, from Malaga.

GLOUCESTER, Nov. 25—Arr. brig Hiram Abiff, from Cadiz.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24—Cld. ship Jeremiah Thompson, for New-York, with 29,000 sacks of wheat.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 25.—The United States steamer Nipsic arr. to-day from Norfolk. She sails tomorrow for the West Indies.

Passed out, barks Cricket, for Rio Janeiro; Bertha, for Bremen.

MOBILE, Nov. 25.—Ship Geo. Hurlbut cleared to-day for Havre.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 25.—Arr. steamship Montgomery, for New-York; schrs. Thomas Fish and Emeline McLain, Boston.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 25.—Cld. steamer Ashland, for New-York.

Miscellaneous.

The reported arrival of the steamship Louisa Moore, from Newbern, in to-day's papers was an error, it should have been the steamship W. P. Clyde, from Wilmington.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The schr. Nautilus, of and from Rockland for New-York, was run into last night near Tarpauline Cove, by the schr. M. C. Mosely, from New-York for Boston, and was cut down on the starboard side, and lost her foremast, damaging her to the extent of $2,000. One of the crew, George Tupper, of Rockland, was badly injured by the falling of the mast. The M. C. Mosely was but slightly damaged. The Nautilus was towed into New-Bedford to-day for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

Excelsior—schr., 23 ds. from Old Harbor, Jam., for Boston, Nov. 18, lat. 37 49, lon. 73 44.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Nov. 6, brig Oliver Cutts.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—The steamship Nebraska, Capt. Dutton, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec Nov. 14, arrived here to-day.

Miscellaneous.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—The Louvre, from Quebec, for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea. The crew have arrived at Scilly.

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LITERATURE AND ART
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THE FIRST TO TAKE PLACE SATURDAY, DEC. 5.
There will be not to exceed twenty-five hundred tickets sold for the first distribution, at $5 each, the purchaser receiving the full value of his money in the books purchased, which will be sold at the publishers' lowest prices. The patrons of the ATHENÆUM have the advantage of more frequent distribution. The FIRST PREMIUM to be awarded will be James M. Hart's
MEADOW LANDS,
Valued at $2,500,
and so justly pronounced the best picture by that fine artist.
The award will positively be made on the 5th day of December next.
The next Premium to be given to the customers of the DERBY ATHENÆUM will be
SHATTUCK'S WHITE HILLS IN OCTOBER,
Valued at $6,000.
This splendid painting will be awarded on the 31st of December next.
The ATHENÆUM will continue the sale of the choicest works of literature and art at the lowest prices. The fine Art Gallery will, as heretofore, remain open, free, and all the works of art on view will be for sale, except those announced as monthly prizes.

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